The Irish Times,

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No. 383. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED..... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED ... 1 6 0

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Great Success of the New Burlesque—"DIDO"—with new scenery.
Fourth appearance of Miss EMILY WYNDHAM and
Mr. CHARLES YOUNG.
Every Evening the Renowned Herr Nicolo Deulin and his Talented Family.
On THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JULY 26,
The performances will commence with a Serio-Comic Drama, entitled
A HUSBAND TO ORDER.
Pierre Maroon - - - Mr. G. Vincent.
Josephine - - - Miss Emily Wyndham.
To be followed by a New CHINESE BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, by Herr NICOLO DEULIN, and his Talented Family.
After which, the new Burlesque, by C. F. Burrand, Esq., entitled
DIDO.
Dido - - - Mr. Charles Young.
Æneas - - - Miss Emily Wyndham.
Anna - - - Mrs. H. Webb.
To be followed by the laughable Farce, entitled
MR. AND MRS. WHITE.
Mr. Peter White - - - Mr. Charles Young.
Mrs. White - - - Miss Minnie Davis.
To conclude with
A NEW BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT,
arranged by Herr Nicolo Deulin, entitled
THE POLISH CONSCRIPTION.
Boxes, 3s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal., 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at 9 o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 6s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
Sole Lessee—Mr. T. KIRBY.
General Director—Mr. R. Fraser.
THIS EVENING, July 26, and during the week, the performances will commence at Seven o'clock, with a Grand Promenade, at which the Brass Band of the Establishment will attend, followed by Laughable Amusements at the Lake—Racing in Washing tubs, Scalding Prizes under Difficulties, Greasy Pole, &c.
Last three nights of Mr. J. Cooke, in his surprising Vaulting Feats, and of Harts, the Wizard of the World.
Great success of the comic Entertainment, entitled "The Mischievous Barber."
Mr. Bulline and Millie. Marvitses appear nightly.
Continued success of Mr. R. Fraser, the Buffo Vocalist.
Enthusiastic reception of little James Hulins, in his nautical hornpipe.
More wonder in FIREWORKS, under the direction of Mr. KIRBY, 14, Lower Sackville-street.
Admission to Gardens, 1s.: Reserved Seats 6d.
Note.—Mr. MacCabe, the Protean Mimic, is engaged, and will appear on Monday next, 30th July.

GRAND CHAMPION COMPETITION OF ATHLETIC GAMES.
Under the Patronage of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
At the ROTUNDO GARDENS, on MONDAY, JULY 30.
The Belt and Medals are now on view at Messrs. WATERHOUSE & Co.'s, Dame-street, where cards of admission may be had, as also at all the principal Music Shops in the city.
Admission—Reserved Seats, 1s. 6d.; Promenade, 1s.; Back Grounds, 6d.
The Military Bands will attend.
Gates open at two, and Competition to commence at Three o'clock.

ROTUNDO GARDENS,
Under the Patronage of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.
First Night for the benefit of the
LYING-IN HOSPITAL.
Grand Gala, Fireworks,
TERRIFIC ROPE ASCENT TO THE DOME OF THE HOSPITAL.
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 26th and 27th.
Open at half-past 7; conclude at 10.
Admittance, 1s.; Lower Ground, 6d.

SANDYMOUNT CRICKET GROUND.
By the kind permission of the Sandymount Cricket Club, who have granted the use of their ground for the occasion,
A SUBSCRIPTION FETE AND FASHIONABLE PROMENADE
will take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 31, 1860,
commencing at Six o'clock.
A Military Band will attend, and a grand display of
FIREWORKS
will be supplied by Mr. John Lawrence, Pyrotechnic Artist to his Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, 39, Grafton-street, Dublin.
The Committee have issued a limited number of tickets at 6d each, for non-subscribers, which may be had, with a programme of the Fireworks, from Mr. Lawrence, 39, Grafton-street, and Messrs. E. Lawrence & Co., 7, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
PUBLIC MEETING.
Colonel French, M.P., will present with his Bill in the House of Commons on TUESDAY next, to assimilate the Law of the United Kingdom, in reference to Volunteer Corps.
A PUBLIC MEETING of the Citizens of Dublin, will be held at Three o'clock p.m., on SATURDAY next, the 28th of July, inst., at the Round Room, Rotundo, for the promotion of the movement.
The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor will take the chair, and many of the most influential citizens of Dublin have stated their intention of coming forward to support the objects of the meeting.

HALF A GUINEA.—NOTICE.—HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS COMMENCED on 1st July.
NEWS-ROOM CIRCULATING LIBRARY and CHESS CLUB, open daily from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.
The LIBRARY offers to its Members 12,000 volumes, including a large proportion of old and valuable works, not supplied by ordinary Circulating Libraries.
Additions are made *daily* of every new work of merit.
Subscribers are admitted on the recommendation of a Member, subject to the approval of the Committee.
TERMS—ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.
NEW BOOKS RECEIVED.—Leslie's Autobiographical Recollections—Life of Sir Martin Archer Shee—Addresses by the Bishop of Oxford—Faraday's Chemical Science—Koch's Travels—Ruskin's Saperior—The Queens of Society—Frost's Henry the Fourth—Lewes' Physiology of Common Life. All the New Novels, Reviews, and Magazines.
(By order) C. T. CREGAN, Librarian and Secretary.
Dublin Library and News Room, D'Olier-street,
July 13th, 1860.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.
EXHIBITION OF ART AND ART MANUFACTURES, 1861.
The general meeting of Artists, Manufacturers, and parties interested in the proposed Exhibition, will be held in the Theatre of the Society, THIS DAY, at Two o'clock.
WM. EDWARD STEELE, M.D., Secretary.

SPECIAL SERVICES for Awakening and Leading Sinners to the Saviour, will be held (God willing) in ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, Marlborough-street, on every THURSDAY Evening, at Eight o'clock.
On this Evening, July 26th, the Rev. JOHN GREGG, D.D., Archdeacon of Kildare, will Preach.

BAZAAR.
MISSIONS TO SEAMEN.
VICE-PATRONS:
His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
His Grace the Archbishop of Armagh.
His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury.
A BAZAAR, in aid of the above Society, will be held (D.V.) in the SAILTHILL GARDENS, MONKSTOWN, on MONDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1860 (Birthday of his Royal Highness Prince Alfred), and following day.

PATRONESSES:

Countess of Carnwath,	The Hon. Mrs. Crichton,
Lady Campbell,	Lady Stewart,
Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock,	Lady Brownrigg,
The Ladies Crichton,	Mrs. Ronald Macdonell,
The Hon. Mrs. Vesey,	Mrs. Hamilton Verschoyle.
The Hon. Mrs. Colley,	Mrs. Hamilton Verschoyle.

The object of the Society is to promote the spiritual welfare of the seafaring classes at home and abroad, through the medium of Chaplains, who are ordained Ministers of the Church of England, and Scripture-Readers provided with vessels for visiting the ships.
Contributions of Work, Money, Flowers, or Toys, will be gratefully received by Lady Brownrigg, 22, Longford-terrace; Mrs. Hamilton O'Hara, 9, Haddington-terrace; Mrs. Richard Brooke, 17, Adelaide-street; Mrs. Garnett, 1, Crosthwaite-terrace; Mrs. Smith, 3, Crosthwaite-terrace; Mrs. Houston, 4, Crosthwaite-terrace; Mrs. Henry Dudgeon, 19, Longford-terrace; and Mrs. Richard Mayne, 6, Martello-terrace.
By the kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Wardlaw, 1st Royal Dragoons, and Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth, C.B., 76th, the Bands of those Regiments will attend.
By the kind permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Wardlaw, 1st Royal Dragoons, and Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth, C.B., 76th, the Bands of those Regiments will attend.
Gates open at 12 o'clock each day.
Military Bands will attend.
Admission—One Shilling; Children, Sixpence.

CONNORREE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
At a General Meeting of the Connorree Mining Company (Limited), held this day at their Office, 46, Dame-street, Dublin—
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., in the chair.
The following resolutions were passed:—
Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Edward Fottrell, Esq.—
1. Resolved—"That the report and statement of accounts now read be received and adopted. That the same be printed, and a copy thereof transmitted to every Shareholder."
Proposed by Jamie West, Esq.; seconded by A. H. Bagot—
2. Resolved—"That the sum of £150 be awarded to the present Directors, as a remuneration for past services."
Proposed by Chairman, seconded by J. Ball Greene, Esq.—
3. Resolved—"That a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, for the half-year ending 31st May, 1860, be paid to the registered holders of shares on this day, such dividend to be payable on and after the 6th day of August next."
Proposed by H. N. Bourne, Esq.; seconded by A. H. Bagot, Esq.—
4. Resolved—"That the sum of £7 10s. each be paid to the auditors for the past audit, and a sum of £5 each, for each half-yearly audit, and that Arthur Moore and Henry Shaw, Esqrs, be the auditors for the ensuing year."
Proposed by Alexander Boyle, Esq.; seconded by Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Parke Gordon—
5. Resolved—"That the following Gentlemen be elected Directors of the Company, viz.:—
John Francis Waller, Esq., LL.D
John Ball Greene, Esq., C.E
Edward Fottrell, Esq.
William Fort, Esq., and
Thomas Mackie, Esq."
Proposed by Henry Shaw, Esq.; seconded by A. H. Bagot, Esq.—
6. Resolved—"That the remuneration of Directors for the ensuing year shall be the sum of £300."
Proposed by H. M. Bourke, Esq.; seconded by J. R. Greer, Esquire—
7. Proposed—"That Dr. Waller do leave the Chair, and Andrew M. Bagot, Esq., be called thereto; and
Resolved—"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman and Directors, for their attention to the interests of the Company."
(By order of the Board.)
F. W. GREENE, Secretary.
46, Dame-street, Dublin,
25th July, 1860.

CONNORREE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).
Notice is hereby given, that a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, for the half-year ending 31st May, 1860, will be paid to the registered holders of shares in this company of this date, upon and after Monday, the 6th day of August next, at this office.
F. W. GREENE, Secretary.
46, Dame-street, Dublin,
25th July, 1860.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
92, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, etc Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by 31 Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; examination by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

ROYAL IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.
CORPS:
The Right Honourable the Earl of GRANARD, K.Sc.P., Lord Lieutenant, County Leitrim
The Right Honourable the EARL of LIMERICK,
The Right Honourable VISCOUNT MASSEREENE and FERRARD, K.Sc.P., Colonel Commandant Antrim Artillery;
The Right Honourable Lord Viscount MONCK,
The Right Hon. Lord DUNSANY,
Sir Charles C. W. DOMVILLE, Bart., D.L., High Sheriff County Dublin;
The Right Honourable Sir THOMAS ESMONDE, Bart., D.L.,
Sir JOCELYN COGHILL, Bart., D.L.,
Sir RICHARD DE BURGHO, Bart.,
Sir THOMAS JUDKIN FITZGERALD, Bart., J.P.
Major the Honourable Sir FRANCIS C. STANHOPE,
Lieutenant-General PATTERSON, Colonel Commandant 60th Rifles;
Lieutenant-General HENRY HALL, C.B.,
Colonel FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH, M.P., D.L.;
Lieutenant-Colonel FRANCIS BURDETT,
M. O'REILLY DEASE, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
JOHN LOCKE SKERRETT, Esq., D.L.,
Captain LAWRENCE E. KNOX,
CHARLES MORCK WILSON, Esq., J.P.,
WILLIAM ROPER, Esq., J.P.,
THOMAS H. THOMPSON, Esq.,
J. W. CHAMBERS, Esq., J.P.,
JAMES F. HAMILTON, Esq.,
P. WALTER REDMOND, Esq., D.L., J.P.,
Captain GEORGE W. ARMIT,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, Esq.,
A. PUGH-STEWART, Esq.,
JOHN EDWARDS, Esq., J.P.,
JAMES MALLEY, Esq.,
With power to add to their number.

WORKING COMMITTEE:

Captain KNOX,	JAS. P. HAMILTON, Esq.,
Captain ARMIT,	JAMES MALLEY, Esq.,
Captain JONES, J.P.	WM. RICHARDSON, Esq.,
Captain RATHBORNE,	EDWD. M. HODGSON, Esq.,
JOHN GREENE, Esq., J.P.,	F. AUSTIN SUFFLE, Esq.,
JAMES H. MOORE, Esq.,	JAS. A. R. MILLINGTON, Esq.
WALTER FITZSIMONS, Esq.,	HENRY M'ENIRY, Esq.,
HENRY PRICE, Esq., J.P.,	JAMES F. MILLAR, Esq.,
JOHN EDWARDS, Esq., J.P.,	ROBERT M'ENIRY, Esq.,
GEO. MORANT, Jun., Esq., J.P.	JAMES J. MOORE, Esq.,
	ARTHUR W. LAWDER, Esq.

HONORARY SECRETARY:
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Esq., Beresford-place, Dublin, to whom all communications are to be addressed.
TREASURER:
Sir EDWARD BOROUGH, Bart., 3, ARMIT & CO., Army Agents, 4, Nassau-street, to whom all remittances are to be forwarded.
HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR, the Right Honourable Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, M.P., has stated to Colonel FRENCH, M.P. (one of the above Committee), in conversation in the House of Commons, "*that if Irish Volunteer Corps are formed, he (the Minister for War) will not refuse to accept their services*;" whilst it is believed, from very good authority, "*that if the Irish People evince any strong desire to have the Volunteer Force*," the Right Honourable EDWARD CARDWELL, M.P., the CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND, "*will give all the facility in his power to carry out their wishes*."
Colonel FRENCH, M.P., has also announced his intention forthwith to introduce a Bill into the House of Commons, to correct any technical defect that may exist in the law regulating the Volunteer Corps in Ireland.
The Committee therefore rely on the earnest and energetic exertions of the Nobility and Gentry of the Country to complete this great National movement, which has but one common Loyal and Patriotic object, and is destined to unite in brotherhood Men of all Creeds and Politics.
The Committee continue to receive the names of Noblemen and Gentlemen willing to be added to the Local Committees of enrolling as Members of the Corps will at once forward their names to the Honorary Secretary.
The Subscription of Effective Members is limited to £1 1s. per annum, with an Entrance Fee of £1 1s.
Donations and Subscriptions for furthering the movement will be received by the Treasurers.
The Committee meet every evening from 7 to 10 o'clock, for the Enrolment of Members for the intended ROYAL IRISH GUARDS, and DUBLIN RIFLE BRIGADE.
Dublin, 17th July, 1860.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
ALTERATION OF TRAINS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, 1st AUGUST, the Down Train now leaving Dublin at 10-30 a.m. will be DISCONTINUED. At 11 a.m. each the Down Train now leaving Dublin at 7-15 p.m. will be altered to 7-30 p.m.
The Up Train now leaving Galway at 1 p.m. will be altered to 12-30 p.m.
On SUNDAYS, the 10-30 a.m. Down Train will run as usual.
For further particulars, see the Company's Time Bills.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin,
23rd July, 1860.

METROPOLITAN HALL.
SATURDAY EVENING PRAYER MEETING.
In order chiefly to reach the Young Men in the City on that night, Saturday Evening Prayer Meetings have been held in the Hall for the last three months. Ministers and people of various denominations have kindly conducted and engaged in them, and blessing has resulted to many.
But the expenses are beyond the collections; and it is felt that many persons, if aware of how the account stands, would be unwilling to allow the comparative apathy to fall upon one individual. It is as follows:—
Rent of Hall from April 21 to July 21, 1860.....£11 10 0
Printing and advertising up to July 7.....4 2 6
£15 12 6
Amount of Collections from April 21 to July 7.....9 7 0
£20 5 6
Mr. Ervon, 3, Henry-street, will receive any sum which kind friends may wish to contribute towards liquidating the expenses of this good cause.
The list of contributions will be published in a few days.

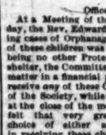
URGENT APPEAL.—THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE, for the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages.
Founded 1850.
Office—9, Upper Sackville-street.
At a Meeting of the Committee of the above Society, held this day, the Rev. Edward Whately in the chair, fourteen very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being in the Sheer Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding the matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive one of these Orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society, while the funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee feel that a very great responsibility rests on them in the choice of either alternative presented: on the one hand, in receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £60 a year, and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) have already suffered and are suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Romish Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands. The Committee feel that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue, some at least, of these poor little ones from the peculiar perils to which they were exposed; and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved on immediately admitting seven of the most urgent of the applications; and now make this earnest appeal that such a measure of support may speedily be afforded to the Society as may enable them, not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant orphan of a mixed marriage seeking shelter in this Society.
Sums already received:

Rev. B. H. Johnson	..	..	£1 0 0
—Alexander, Esq.,	..	..	1 0 0
W. Watson, Esq.,	..	..	1 0 0
Mrs. West,	..	..	1 0 0
A Gentleman,	..	..	1 0 0
Thomas Darling, Esq.,	..	..	1 0 0
Charles Wogan, Esq.,	..	..	1 0 0
Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq	..	..	5 0 0
A Protestant,	..	..	0 5 0
Mrs. R. Geoghegan	..	..	1 0 0
R. Mansfield,	..	..	0 5 0
General Hall,	..	..	1 0 0
A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare,	..	..	1 0 0
Miss Aylmer,	..	..	0 5 0
A Friend to the Orphan,	..	..	1 0 0
John Clerk, Esq.,	..	..	1 0 0
A Protestant,	..	..	0 2 6
Anonymous, Bangor,	..	..	0 2 6
C. Gamsen, Esq.,	..	..	0 5 0
Lady Crofton,	..	..	0 10 0
E. Batty, Esq.,	..	..	1 0 0
Postage Stamps (Cork)	..	..	0 3 0

Office 9, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.
6th June, 1860.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Cir. } Honorary
J. H. MONAHAN, Cir. } Secs.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
ARKLOW BANK BUOYS.
BALLAST OFFICE, DUBLIN,
12th July, 1860.
Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Port of Dublin Corporation to substitute for the Can Buoys, which now mark the N. and S. end of the Arklow Bank, Conical-shaped Buoys. The Northmost Buoy will be striped Black and White, horizontally, and surmounted by a Staff and Globe; the Southmost will be striped Black and White, vertically.
It is also the intention, at the same time, to place two additional Can Buoys to mark the outer edge of the Arklow Bank. The Northmost Buoy will be chequered Red and White, and placed about four miles SS. W. ½ W. of the Buoy at the North end of the Bank. The Southmost will be striped Black and White, horizontally, and placed about 3 miles W.S.W. of the Buoy at the South end of the Bank.
These alterations and additions will take place on or about the 20th of August next. Due notice will be given of the Marks and Compass bearings of the additional Buoys when placed.
(By order)
WILLIAM LEES, Secretary.

REDUCTION IN FARES.
BRITISH AND IRISH STEAMPACKET COMPANY.
DAY PASSAGES BETWEEN DUBLIN AND WEXFORD, during the season.
The steamship Mars is intended to sail as follows:—
For WEXFORD, from 46, North-wall, Dublin—
Friday 27th, 10 Morning.
For DUBLIN, from Steam Wharf, Wexford—
Monday, July 30, 12 Noon.
FARES:—First Class, 6s. 6d.; Return, 10s.; Second Class, 3s. 6d.
FREIGHTS MODERATE.
For further particulars, apply to CAROLIN & EGAN, 20, Edenquay, Dublin; WM. BROWNE, Steam Wharf, Wexford; or at the Company's Chief Office, No. 65, North-wall, Dublin.
W. J. EGAN, Secretary.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
The Direct, Shortest, and Safest Route to the
UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch their New and Powerful Paddle Steamships Connaught, Pacific, Ulster, Munster, and Leinster, also their splendid screw Steamer Prince Albert, some of which vessels have made the passage from Galway to Dublin in the unprecedentedly short space of five days some hours, for NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, the paddle steam ships to land her Majesty's Mails and carry passengers only, but the screw steamers to land steerage passengers and cargo also.
The undermentioned vessels take passengers at Through Rates for New York or Boston:

From Galway:			
Parana, for Boston	..	..	7th August.
Connaught, for New York	..	..	21st.
Leinster, for Boston	..	..	4th Sept.

Now Building—Munster.
Through Fares from Dublin, by screw steamers—First Class, £15 10s. and £16 10s., according to accommodation; Steerage, £6 5s. By Paddle Steamers—Cabin, First Class, £22; Second, £20 10s; Third, £15 10s; Steerage, £6 5s. Children under 12 years of age, half price. Infants, 10s. Including Steward's Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board. Deposits to secure berths—First Class, £3; Steerage, £2. Freight from Dublin, 40s. per ton and 5 per cent.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FATLS & CO., 3, Eden-quay, Dublin.

MADAME ERNESTINA Reads THIS DAY, at the TEMPERANCE HALL, KINGSTOWN, at THREE o'clock p.m.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.

Immortality	.. ..	Addison.
Macbeth (Scenes from)	.. ..	Shakspere.
School for Scandal (Scene)	.. ..	Sheridan.
Song of the Shirt	.. ..	Hood.
Bridge of Sighs	.. ..	Hood.
"Nothing to Wear"	.. ..	Butler.

PART II.

Merchant of Venice (Trial Scene)	.. ..	Shakspere.
Lady Clara Vere de Vere	.. ..	Tennyson.
Julius Cæsar (Part Scene)	.. ..	Shakspere.
Dora	.. ..	Tennyson.
Wolsey and Cromwell	.. ..	Shakspere.
The Charge of the Light Brigade	.. ..	Sir F. Doyle.

Single ticket, 2s.; family ticket, admitting six, 10s. To be had at Mr. Talbot Coall's, Kingstown.
Madame Ernestina's Farewell Reading at the Rotundo early next week. Particulars in future advertisements.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
A Meeting for Prayer will be held (D.V.) in the MISSION-ROOM, Corrie-avenue, Kingstown, on THURSDAY Evening, July 26, 1860, at Eight o'clock, to pray for the conversion of (1) all Roman Catholics, priest and people; (2) of all assembly Protestants, and (3) for greater love and zeal in all real Christians towards perishing sinners.
"We beseech you that ye receive not the grace of God in vain. Behold now is the accepted time; behold now is the day of salvation."—2 Cor. vi., 1, 2. "Ask of God, who giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not." St. James i. 5.
You are invited to come.

Education.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—BOARD AND EDUCATION.
A Lady, of much experience in Tuition, residing near the Sea side in Kingstown, has vacancies for a few Pupils (the children of gentlemen), the number being limited, and so few pupils received; there are under the immediate superintendence of the Principal, whose entire time is devoted to their care and instruction. References most satisfactory.—Address "T. G.," Irish Times Office.

EDUCATION FOR LITTLE BOYS.
A Lady, the widow of a Clergyman, receives into her family a limited number of little boys under twelve years, to be educated with her own son. She has a resident English tutor, a graduate of Cambridge; they would have the advantage of a healthful and beautiful country place, with many others not obtainable in a public school, being treated as members of the family at all times; highest references can be given.—Address "D. E.," Cullaghmore, Tullow, County Carlow.

SELECT EDUCATION.
A Beneficed Clergyman, resident in the most healthful part of the South suburb of Dublin, wishes to procure two or three Pupils to have Educated with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best masters in each department, whether for the University, or for Military or Civil Service Competitive Examinations, combined with all the security and comfort of a private family.
The terms will be found moderate, in proportion to the advantages offered, and the references of the highest order.
The present is a most desirable opportunity for Military or Civil Officers, or Merchants, or Bankers, who are anxious to have their children educated in this country; and, at the same time, to ensure their domestic happiness.
Apply (now), to "Rector," at Messrs. Hodges & Smith's, Booksellers to the University, Grafton-street; Dublin.

MILITARY AND CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES.
Gentlemen who have received appointments or nominations for the Army, Navy, Irish Constabulary, Inland Revenue, Customs, Post Office, or any of the numerous Public Departments, are prepared thoroughly and expeditiously with the several Examinations, at the UNIVERSITY CIVIL and MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET, by Mr. HENRY M'ANDREW, A.B., T.C.D., and staff of experienced Assistants in the several branches of education. References to hundreds who have been passed upon "First Class" at Competitive Examinations into the Public Service. BOARDERS and DAY PUPILS by the Year, Quarter, or Month. Prospectuses free by post.

ROYAL SCHOOL, CAVAN.
At the last general entrance at the University, Mr. Jos. D. Grier, a pupil of this School, obtained a HIGHER premium, and also a Foreign Premium, and was one of those examined for First Place.
Mr. Thomas Grier, the Head Master of this School, reports two valuable Exhibitions, the result of his very distinguished answering.
N.B.—Vacation will terminate on 4th of August.
Terms Moderate.

HOLLYVILLE PARK SCHOOL, MONKSTOWN, COUNTY DUBLIN.
The situation of this School, and the accommodation afforded, in point of Playground, School Rooms, Dormitories, &c., will be found unexceptionable.
The Prospectus and Half-yearly Report, which contain every information with respect to System, Discipline, &c., and also an account of the success of former Pupils at the Competitive Examinations and at the Honour Examinations in Trinity College, will be forwarded on application to the Principal or Proprietor.
Business will be resumed (D.V.) on the 27th instant.

DROGHEDA GRAMMER SCHOOL.
FOUNDED AND ENDOWED BY ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ., A.D., 1669.
Head Master—Rev. Dr. Goblett,
Assisted by Rev. W. Chapman,
Scholarship, Fifth Place at Entrance, Prizes in French and German Entrance Composition Prize, and Honours in Classics and Science, have been recently obtained in this Dublin University by Pupils of the School.
Private apartments can be had in the Head or Second Master's house, with board, if required.
In connection with the Establishment there is a Preparatory School, in which Pupils under nine years of age are received and prepared for the Grammar School.
There are no extra charges for French, German, or Laundry; and no other respects the charges of the School will be found moderate.
Business in the School will be resumed 13th August. Report of the Midsummer Examinations, which had at Kell's, S. Grafton-street, and at Mr. Charles' Printing-office, 61, Middle Abbey-street.

SCHOOL FOR CLASSICAL AND GENERAL EDUCATION.
92, LOWER GARDINER-STREET.
Mr. James T. Harris, Principal.
In this Establishment, which is strictly for the reception of young gentlemen of respectability, the pupils are carefully instructed in Classics, English, and French. The principal devotes special attention to the English department.
References to Clergymen and Gentlemen of high professional standing, from whose sons are pupils of the School.
Prospectuses, stating terms, &c., can be had on application.
Business will be resumed (D.V.) August 9th, 1860.

Houses and Lands.

DALKEY.—TULLAMORE HOUSE.—TO BE LET, for Two or Three Months, the above most comfortable House, fully furnished, and replete with every convenience. The house consists of two reception rooms, three bedrooms, servants' apartments, a well-stocked garden, all in perfect order.—For cards and other particulars apply to CALEB DIXON, House and Land Agent, 4, Boroborough Buildings, Kingstown.

DALKEY.—TO BE LET for the Season, a most desirable House, fully and handsomely furnished; it stands detached, with large fruit and vegetable garden, handsome lawn, with gate entrance; the house consists of two reception rooms, four best bedrooms, servants' apartments, water closet, coachhouse and stabling; immediate possession can be had.—For cards and terms apply to TALBOT COALL, House and Land Agent, 4, Boborough Buildings, Kingstown.

FURNISHED RESIDENCES AT SUTTON AND DALKEY.—To be Let, for the Season, Two first-class Houses, at DEVONSHIRE-TERRACE, HOWTH, comprising ample accommodation for large families or Bachelor Establishments. The situation is healthful and picturesque, having a southern aspect, close to the sea shore, and commanding a magnificent prospect of the Bay and opposite coast. The Houses are fitted up with all modern conveniences, and have stabling and coach-houses. Gardening can be had if required. Also the commodious Residence, EMILY COTTAGE, near the above, standing detached near the sea, will be Let for the season.—Apply at BULLOCK CASTLE, Sutton, or near DALKEY.—Apply at 27, Bachelor's-walk, or to H. MACLEAR, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street.

Lodgings.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED LODGINGS—SOUTH SIDE.—A neatly-furnished Sittingroom and two Bedrooms, with attendance, in a large, airy, detached House, in the centre of a lawn in the rising village of Kenilworth-square, and within a convenient distance of Harold's-cross Church and the Omnibuses. There are no children, nor will there be any other lodgers. Milk, butter, eggs, and vegetables, can be supplied.—Application to "A.C.," at the Irish Times Office.

Auctions.

BULLOCK, NEAR DALKEY.
Sale of Hay, Farm Cart, Harness, Pony and Phaeton, Harness, &c.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, ON MONDAY, the 30th day of JULY, 1860, on the Lands of Castlepark, Bullock, above 20 large Field Cocks of superior Upland Hay, saved without rain; also, a Farm Cart and harness, small Pony Phaeton, and Harness, only a short time in use, a quantity of Wooden Paling.
Sale at Twelve o'clock precisely. Terms Cash.
TALBOT COALL,
Auctioneer and Valuator, House and Land Agent, Undertaker.

LOANS ON PERSONAL SECURITY, of from £10 to £500, granted to Insurers in the Dublin Agency to the BRITISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established A.D. 1820.
Notwithstanding which the Premiums are as moderate as those of other Offices of equal long standing and respectability.
BENTLEY AND SON,
SOLE AGENTS FOR DUBLIN,
AND CHIEF AGENTS FOR IRELAND,
110, GRAFTON-STREET.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory 28, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden) A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A fragmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Phaeton; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Pony Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Hansom Car.
Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME exceeds £600,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE* YEARS,
To Policies then in existence for entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland:
No. 44, DAME-STREET.
LOCAL MANAGER:
J. R. CURRY, Esq.,
Public Accountant and Auditor.
MEDICAL OFFICERS:
THOMAS R. BEATTY, Esq., M.D., Merrion Square.
SURGEON:
EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland Square.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITHS', 1, Lombard-street, City.
PHYSICIAN:
F. M. ROGER, M.Q., F.R.C.P., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square.
SURGEON:
EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital and 18, St. Thomas'-street Southwark.
This Society unites the security of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by means of a Large Proprietary Capital. The Assurance Fund now upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents, or to the AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk;
WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin
WILLIAM PATTEN, Esq., Ballybrack, Dalkey.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE
(Incorporated A.D. 1720), by Charter of George the First.
CORBET AND ARMSTRONG,
AGENTS,
No. 5, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES may be effected with this Corporation on advantageous terms.
Life Assurances are granted for any sum not exceeding £15,000 on the same Life, with or without participation in profits; to the latest case at reduced rates of premium.
The Revenue of the Corporation has averaged £1 1s. *per cent. per annum* on the sums assured, or £5 *per cent.* upon the premiums paid. It is believed that no other old-established Company, adhering to the Irish public the accommodation of long credits, has maintained during the last ten years a rate of bonus equal to this.
Division of profit will take place every FIVE YEARS—the next at the close of the current year.
Policies effected now participate, being divided between the different branches, are spread over a *larger amount of business than those transacted by any other office*. The charge upon each policy is thereby proportionately reduced

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
NEW DESIGNS IN JUVENILE CLOTHING,
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE OR TO ORDER.
CHILDREN'S CAPES AND SUITS.
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE OR TO ORDER.
BOYS' CAPES AND SUITS.
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE OR TO ORDER.
YOUTH'S CAPES AND SUITS.
At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE OR TO ORDER.
YOUNG GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,
At B. HYAM'S.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR FASHIONABLE
JUVENILE CLOTHING,
THIRTY DAME-STREET,
DUBLIN.

FRENCH CLOCKS, IN GILT, BRONZE, MARBLE, &c., Duty Free.—By Warrant, over all MARQUETERIE, &c., Duty Free.—By Warrant, over all Jewellery and Watch Establishment is exclusively stocked with Jewellery and Watch Establishment is exclusively stocked with the most beautiful designs; being the largest and best selected stock of Stands and other Clocks to be seen in this city, and lower in price than ever offered.
THOMAS BRUNKER,
French Clock Warerroom, and Jewellery and Watch-maker,
111, GRAFTON-STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.
Diamonds and Plate purchased at highest price for Cash.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Watch and Clock Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 25, NASSAU-STREET, New Designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Stars, Crescents, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109, GRAFTON-STREET.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER UNIFORM.
We respectfully invite Members of Committees of the various Rifle Corps throughout Ireland to an inspection of a New Design of a Volunteer Uniform, just completed for one of the Rifle Corps now being embodied.
AMMARMANN, REID, & CO.,
ARMY TAILORS,
6, SUFFOLK-STREET.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Wednesday Evening.

The English Funds advanced one-eighth to-day, and were followed by our Securities, New Threes opening strongly, in consequence of a large local demand, and advancing an improvement of one-quarter, which was not, however, supported to the close of the market.

There were not any dealings in the Joint-Stock Banks; Bank Stock and Nationals were offering at the previous rates; Hibernians were in request at £36½ sellers demanding £37. In Royals there was a wide margin between the buying and selling prices, but the last quotation, £26½, was the average value.

In Steam, Atlantics opened at yesterday's rates, but subsequently gave way, and closed rather weakly; Dublin and Liverpool Ship Building Shares realised last value, and Dundalk Steam advanced to one-half premium. There were not any nominal quotations in the City of Dublin Shares.

In Mining Securities there was a good deal of activity. Barravores passed hands at par, and Caryaforts at 1s. discount; Connorres slightly improved, but closed without firmness. The small dividend recommended by the directors of this company, was accepted at the meeting to-day, by the shareholders, after some opposition; Wicklow Copper Mines produced last value.

In the Miscellaneous group, Alliance Gas were offering, and Patriotic Assurance in request at the previous prices in each case.

In Railways, no change of any importance took place. Cork and Passage were quoted at a fractional improvement, closing with sellers. Dublin and Belfast Junctions were steady at the previous price. In Great Southern Stock an advance of one quarter per cent. was well supported. Midlands experienced a slight improvement, the market appearing steady. Cork and Bandons, Dublin and Wicklows, and Irish South Easterns were on sale. There were offers to buy Dublin and Drogheda at the last price, sellers asking a further advance of one-half.

In Preference Securities, the dealings were marked with the same inactivity which has characterised them for some days past. The only quotation was in Great Southern 4 per cent. Stock, which firmly maintained last rate.

The other Securities remained precisely as last reported.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—JULY 25.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92 ½ 93
3 per Cent. Consols	92⅞ ⅛
Ditto for new account, 6th August	92⅞
LOCAL DEBENTURES	
Ballast Office Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 8d	93½
City Debentures	93½
Ditto New	82
Pipe Water Debentures 4 per cent. (Old) of £92 6s 8d	74½
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	5½ ⅛
Dublin & Liverpool Steam Ship Building Rings.	62½
Connorres (Limited)	20s 9d
Caryafort (Limited)	9s
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	6½
RAILWAYS.	
Cork Blackrock and Passage	11
Dublin and Drogheda	73½
Midland Great Western and Royal Canal	82½
Do. Half Shares	26½ ½
Dublin and Belfast Junction	44½
Great Southern and Western	114½
Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford 6 per cent. perpetual 2	64
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. per perpetual ..	99½

On Saturday's business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 31th July. Names to be furnished on or before the 20th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon. Tues.	Wed. Thurs	Fri.	Sat.
				92½
3 per cent. Consols.....	92½ 93	92½ 93		
Ditto for Account			92½	92½ 93
3 per cent. Reduced				
New 3 per cent. Stock.....	92½ ½	92½ ½	92½	92½ ½
Ditto for Account.....	92½ ½	92½	92½	92½
Bank Stock.....				

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 25.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	93¼
Account, ...	93¼
New Threes, ...	93⅜
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	93½
Account, ...	93½
New Threes, ...	—
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	93½
Account, ...	93½
New Threes, ...	93⅜
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	93⅝
Account, ...	93⅝
New Threes, ...	93⅜
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money, ...	93½
Account, ...	93½
New Threes, ...	93⅜

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 1 4-prem.; East-ern Counties 56; Great Northern, 115½; Grand Trunks, 28; Great Western of Canada, 11½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 108½; London and North Western, 101½; Midland Stock, 120; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 98; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42½; Bank Stock, 220; Caledonian, 84½; Turkish (new), 61; Great Western, 70½; Metropolitan, 21; North British, 64; York, and North Midland, 85½; Great Northern 115½ 16; Great Northern A, 115½; South Eastern, 85; Chester and Holyhead, 15½; Consols steady at 93½ Shares opened firm at the advance; about ½ per cent. in heavy stocks, which are now good at the advance since. The Leeds dividend satisfactory. Canadians and French dull.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

Lord Palmerston's speech last night, has been regarded as a dignified expression of the thoughts which for two or three years past have occupied the mind of every prudent man. The stock market opened with a decided tendency to firmness, and the general transactions of the day were at an advance. The fall on the Paris bourse to-day was nearly ½ per cent. In the foreign exchange's this afternoon the rates on Holland and Hamburg were slightly higher. No gold was taken to the Bank to-day. In the Railway market there has been a fresh rise in Sheffields, and other stocks were generally firm.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Tuesday Evening.

Notwithstanding the finance explanations the funds have not rallied. Attention was directed to the firmness adoptedby the Premier in alluding to the policy and possible designs of France. The fresh fall which has taken place on the Paris Bourse to-day is attributed to Lord Palmerston's remarks. The Bourse is also affected by anxieties of a financial character. It is generally believed, in spite of all official denials, that a Government loan will be brought forward in some form before long. Large sums have now two expeditions on foot, one to China and the other to Syria, and our experience in conclusive that ordinary sources of revenue must be inadequate. In the Share markets, as in other departments of the Stock Exchange, business was almost suspended. The discount market retains the easier appearance duly noticed; the best short bills are discounted at a fraction below the Bank minimum, but for 6 months' paper 5 one half per cent. s still asked. At the Bank business was quiet.

FUNDS AND SHARES—JULY 25.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, 6¼; Caledonians, 84¼; Chester and Holyhead, 15¾; Eastern Counties, 56¼; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 77½ 8; Great Northern, 115½ 16; Great Northern, A, 115½; Great Western, 71¼; Great Western Canada, 11½; Grand Trunks, 28; Great Southern and Western, 114 16; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 108½; London and North Western, 103¼; London and South Western, 95½ 6; Leeds Northern, 53½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42¾; Midland Stock, 120½; North British, 64¼; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 98½; South Eastern, 85½; York and North Midland, 68¾. Consols close good at 93¼ buyers. Shares close firm at the advanced rates. Canadians and French inactive.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Funds firmer. It is not doubted that the annuities about to be offered will be taken readily. Consols advanced ¼ per cent. Share markets also rather strongly. The principal demand is for British Railway Stocks, which have raised.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, 3 P.M.—Market exhibited a firmer tendency, and Funds have generally improved. Final quotations of Rentes are 68.5, showing an advance of ¼ per cent. since yesterday.

LONDON CORN MARKET, JULY 25.—Supply of foreign wheat, barley, and oats is large. Attendance very thin, and little doing in wheat at Monday's prices. Barley out of condition rather cheaper; fine qualities quite as dear. Oats slow sale, and 6d cheaper.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET, JULY 25.—Bacon steady. Lard quiet and unchanged. Beef and Pork dull and unchanged.

MARK LANE, WEDNESDAY.—Weather cloudy, but no rain since yesterday morning. Every article of the trade very firm, especially wheat, flour and maize.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JULY 25.—Cotton in fair demand. No change in market. Sales, 8,000 or more. Imports, 5,000; previously 94,546.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET, JULY 25.—No 1, 50s 9d to 51s; Mixed Nos. warrants, 51s 9d to 51s 10d. No. 3, 50s 9d to 50s 6d Market firm.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, JULY 25.—Sugar—No public sales; market quiet. Coffee market quiet. Good colory plantation, Ceylon, realised full prices. Tea—More doing; Bonds and Portland [5] ..... One p m, July 26.
India (Bombay) [8] ..... One p m, July 26.
Constantinople ..... Six p m, July 26.
America (Boston) and Bermuda [Q] ..... Ten a m, July 25.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Trieste, are forwarded, in future, exclusively by the Calcutta packet on the 4th and 20th of each month.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.
THURSDAY, JULY 26.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; season for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.
ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.—Every Evening.
GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.—Haughton's Grand Circus Variete. Every Evening at half-past Seven.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER ABBOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members of the Institution.

THE THEATRES.

Queen's Theatre—To-night—"A Husband to Order," "Herr Nicolo Smith's Entertainment," "Dido," "Mr and Mrs White," "Ballet Divertissement."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

o communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.
Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock, a.m., and terminated at half-past 3 p.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, July 21st, amounted to 57,896 copies, making an average of 9,650 copies daily.

A FIRST-CLASS MASTER is Wanted for Lord PLUNKET'S Male School, in Tuam. A Trained Master is required, and he must have the highest testimonials. He delicate in his ear, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s. per lb.
In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Canisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 8, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season,
And have also in their own, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design. In LIGHT PALETOTS, CAPES, EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.

TOURISTS' AND LOUNGE SUITS.

WE respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland that we have a large variety of the above useful Suits, ready for immediate wear, in every shade and colour. These Suits are made of the most fashionable materials, as recently selected by us in the London and Scotch markets, and are cut and made on the premises; so that gentlemen requiring first-class goods at a moderate price will please visit our establishment, where every attention is paid to the directions of our numerous Customers, and where punctuality is one of the leading characteristics of our House.

BROWNE AND PAYNE,
CLOTHIERS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."

HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? Sold by every tobacconist and Continental Price, at EDWARD KEENAN'S PIPE WAREHOUSE, 27, MERCHANTS'-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND CLERGY OF IRELAND.
54, Dame-street, Dublin.

As Tailors we believe we are perfectly conversant with the best and most approved methods of Cutting; we are particularly careful in our Measurements; we pay close attention to the directions of Gentlemen ordering, and the result is that we have succeeded in producing WELL-FITTING Garments without subjecting our patrons to the annoyance consequent on inability or inattention, and have thereby secured the confidence of the Public.

KENNY AND OWENS,
Tailors and Trousers Makers,
54, DAME-STREET,
Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 14s.
Thoroughly Shrunk.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, JULY 26.

LORD CARLISLE was yesterday even more than usually complimentary. He expressed, as few can express, admiration for the beautiful scenery of Cork and her unrivalled harbour. He spoke of agriculture as if he had all his life been familiar with farming. To attend these annual gatherings is one of the most delightful of his functions. Agriculture is the most important of all subjects connected with the prosperity of Ireland, for tillage and pasture employ 53 out of every 100 persons in this island. His Excellency proved, most satisfactorily, that Ireland was intended by nature to be a cattle-producing country, and entered philosophically into the causes of the moisture and verdure of Ireland. Nay, he becomes a geologist, and enters deeply into the limestone formation. He stated that Scotland possessed in 1859 974,437 head of cattle, but Ireland possessed 3,630,954, and that one-half of the entire surface of Ireland was devoted to pasture. He inferred from this that great caution and vigilance were necessary to provide food, especially green crops, against the recurrence of occasional bad seasons, such as we have just passed through, and which his Excellency "fears will be found to have inflicted very serious "injury, especially upon the small classes of farmers," the very classes whom Mr. Cardwell thought undeserving of consideration from any but Poor Law officials. His Excellency cited Arthur Young, who was once as hysterically delighted at seeing four men hoeing turnips as if he had seen four Emperors.

But his Excellency laments that Irish agriculturists of the present day are insensible to the claims of turnips. There were 22,000 fewer acres of turnips last year than in 1858, and 3,000 fewer acres of mangel. "Vetches, carrots, and cabbage show a proportionate diminution;" and hence there was but scanty provision in store to meet the cold and unfavourable winter and spring. His Excellency praises the "old Irish crop of oats," which, he states, still holds its pre-eminence. Potatoes are not planted as extensively by small farmers, but are more largely cultivated by holders of considerable farms, who can better sustain the loss which so tender a crop may entail.

Having landed Ireland in general, his Excellency praises the merits of the county of Cork in particular. Within the last twenty years there have been 100,000 acres of land-producing food brought into cultivation. There are 79,000 more acres of green crops. Horses and sheep have slightly increased, but cattle have more than doubled, for twenty years since there were only 152,000 head, while now there are 333,000. This satisfactorily proves that Ireland was intended to provide meat for the United Kingdom, as the Danubian provinces were designed to furnish her with corn. In 1847, the firkins of butter manufactured in Cork were only 253,000; in 1859, they amounted to 420,000, worth a million of money. As a fair test of the prosperity of Ireland, his Excellency states that the number of persons receiving relief from poor-rate in Ireland was only 1 per cent. of the population, while in Scotland it was 4, and in England 4½. The mud cabins, too, are rapidly disappearing; there are only 125,000 now, in place of 491,000.

All this, as his Excellency expresses it, proves "the "talent and faculties of an *advancing people*;" nay, they are proofs "of the industry and enterprise of "an *alert* and *quick-witted* race." Even emigration shows "that there is a demand for the *natural* "and acquired *intelligence* of the young." In short, there is not in the world a country so rapidly progressing, or a people more strenuously endeavouring to progress.

Lord Carlisle has made himself up admirably upon these statistics, and no man can render more interesting, or express with better grace, the details of collected information. But these just commendations upon Ireland and Irishmen come with strange inconsistency from a member of a Ministry which has determined to leave such a land and such a race utterly defenceless. Ireland, on Lord Carlisle's own showing, is well worth fighting for, as well as worth defending; and these panegyrics appear to be insincere, when the first invader who chooses to seize the island is favoured by the Ministry so far as to be assured of no resistance. Although we are a "progressive "people;" although we are "alert," "quick-witted," "intelligent," and "industrious;" although the country is singularly tranquil, generally considered, we are not permitted even to arm in self-defence. We may be good agriculturists, admirable rearers of cattle; we may pursue all the useful arts of peace, but we must remain deprived of the first privilege of freemen, and stand unarmed, as well as undefended, spectators of an armed world, destined to be the sport or prey of the conqueror in the *melee* that all perceive is rapidly approaching. While we are not permitted even to form a single Volunteer Corps, the people must believe that these praises, so lavishly bestowed upon the beauty and salubrity of the country, the excellence of its productions, and the activity and intelligence of its people, are directed to foreign ears, and are intended to direct an invader's cupidity to such a land where he cannot be opposed, much less resisted, and thus lure him from attempting to violate the well-protected soil of England.

THE coroner's inquest, held yesterday, on the body of one of the unfortunate men killed by the accident in Baggot-street, has decided that the scaffolding was properly and securely erected, and that the catastrophe was occasioned by the falling of one of those ponderous cornices which it is now the fashion to erect. The plans and sections of this cornice were produced to the jury. The materials were proved to be good, but the evidence was contradictory as to whether the actual construction was properly carried on. In London no building can be erected without the sanction of a Public Surveyor; and from the number of accidents which have occurred in this city, it is most desirable that a similar officer were created, and similar precautions adopted here.

But the men who have been thus suddenly deprived of life, and two of those who are still in suffering and danger, were the only support of their families. The horror of their fate is enough to embitter the lives of those who depended on them without the additional suffering of starvation or the degradation of the poorhouse. We would suggest that the ladies and gentlemen of the wealthy district in which the accident occurred should form a committee and collect subscriptions to relieve, as far as possible, those who have been thus suddenly deprived of their only support. If this suggestion can be carried out, we will be happy to give any assistance in our power to such a cause.

VERY different, indeed, from the usual style of Royal letters is that of the Queen of England to the President of the United States. It is almost homely in its style. There is not a pet phrase in it from beginning to end. The Queen has merged in the mother, and her simple letter, in good honest Saxon, is worthy of both. She was "gratified at "the feelings" which prompted the President to invite, "through her," the Prince of Wales to Washington. The Prince "will return through the United "States," and will reciprocate the President's kind feelings. By doing so he "will mark the respect "he entertains for the chief magistrate of a great "and friendly State and kindred nation." He will offend no Republican sensibilities, for, on leaving the dominions which one day he is to inherit, "he will drop all Royal state, and travel as Lord "Renfrew." Lest, however, America should suppose that this is done either through a desire for popularity among Republicans, or as a slight to their self-estimation, the President is informed that under this title "the Prince has travelled on the Continent "of Europe." The Prince Consort sends his kind remembrance, and then the Queen, as she had saluted the President by the title of "Good friend," ends with calling herself the same to him.

The good sense of her Majesty was never more fully shown than in her simple letter. There is not a thought of clap-trap about it. It is just such a letter as would be written by a loving parent to a powerful friend, who wished to show attention to her child. The words, "a kindred nation," in themselves supply the place of all that could be said. Yes, the Prince, in passing through the United States, on leaving Canada, will pass him from one branch of the Anglo-Saxon race to another, differing, indeed, in form of Government, and both springing from the one stem. It is something to have planted colonies with which no European despotism can compare in wealth, intelligence, energy, and extent of territory. There may arise differences, as there well between members of the same household; but we believe that if a despot, or combination of despots, should endeavour to weaken England, the men of the United States would fly to the aid of the old country, and "a kindred nation."

The *Times* on the Fortifications and Defences of England:—

There is no part of war to which the English give less attention, than that which is purely defensive. It

THE NAVY.

The following appointments were made on Tuesday at the Admiralty:—W. C. Buck, master, additional, to the Donegal; Janies Bank, Staff Surgeon, to the Russell; T. N. Johnston, clerk, to the Victorian; A. R. C. Webb, assistant-clerk, to the Royal Adelaide.

The American Government, through Mr. Dallas, its Minister, has presented to Mr. John Jenkins, late Lieutenant R.N., commanding her Majesty's gunboat Basterne, a sword of honour, as a mark of its appreciation of the gallant services rendered by him in China in numerous engagements with the pirates.

Letters received from Halifax, Nova Scotia, speak in eulogistic terms of a gallant act on the part of Mr. F. B. Fegen, secretary to Rear-Admiral the Honourable Alexander Milne, commanding the British squadron on the North American and West India station. Mr. and Mrs. Fegen were in one of the cutters belonging to her Majesty's ship Nile, having just left the shore for the purpose of returning on board that ship, when a boy about six years old, who had been amusing himself with some of his playmates in fishing from one of the wharfs, near the market at Halifax, fell into the water, amidst the screams of his companions, who had not, of course, power enough to assist him, the water at that spot being of considerable depth. Mr. Fegen, on witnessing the accident, saw that any attempt to save the boy's life by means of the boat might prove to be a waste of precious time, at once jumped overboard and, without waiting to divest himself of any of his clothes, and, swimming towards the spot where the lad had gone down, succeeded, by dint of much personal exertion, in bringing him to the surface, and supporting him until the boat came to his assistance. The boy's life was only saved by the prompt manner in which Mr. Fegen acted. Letters also received from her Majesty's ship Nile, at Halifax, mention two other instances of saving life at sea. The writer says:—

"At about half-past eight a.m. on the 13th of June, the ship was under all plainsail, with starboard standing sails, and going about six knots, when two men fell overboard from off a lower deck port. On the cry of 'a man overboard!' being raised, Mr. Anderson, master's-assistant, who was on the poop taking observations of sights, instantly jumped overboard from the taffrail, about 36 feet from the water, and encouraged the men by his voice and example to keep afloat until the ship's boat reached them, and rescued them from their perilous position. The boat had been lowered with great expedition, being fitted with Kynaston's life-hooks. Again, on the morning of the 15th, the ship going eight knots, a man fell overboard from the mizen-chains, when Mr. Anderson leaped out of one of the gun-room ports, and endeavoured to reach the man with a life buoy. Both were very much encouraged when picked up. This is Mr. Anderson's first ship-of-war, as he was brought up in the merchant service, but whatever service he may belong to he is a credit to it, and we feel proud at having such men for brother officers."

LATEST NEWS.

Irish Times Office,
Four o'clock a.m.

SYRIA.

The *Constitutionnel* contains the following:—The latest news from Syria announces that the state of things was still serious. 10,000 Druses were marching on Damascus, where the Christians were in the greatest danger. A prompt European intervention is absolutely necessary to rescue the remaining Christians from being massacred. It may be added that a perfect good understanding prevails between France and England. The last measures have been taken, in concert with the English Government, and nothing delays the departure of he expedition for Syria.

MARSEILLES, JULY 25.—The indirect packet boat from Syria has arrived with dates to the 7th instant. Nothing fresh has transpired. The direct packet from Syria is expected to arrive here on Tuesday next.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 18TH, (VIA Marseilles)—The ambassadors have received account of the recent massacre at Damascus. The Druses and Bedouins in returning to Kourras, passed through Damascus, and proposed a general massacre of the Christians to Abdel Kader, who refused to countenance it. The inhabitants, however, became accomplices in the murder of the Christians.

The other details are in accordance with those already known. It is confirmed that some of the Turkish soldiers assisted the assassins. Their general, Ahmed Bey took to flight, but the other authorities remained in the fortress.

The Turkish reinforcements which have been sent to Syria are said not to exceed 6,000 men, as it is not possible to withdraw the troops from Roumelia, on account of the agitation prevailing there.

Sir H. Bulwer has received a telegram from London, and immediately had a long conference with the Sultan.

PIEDMONT.

TURIN, JULY 23.—The King has received the Neapolitan Ambassador. There is no news of Garibaldi.

TREATY BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—The *Pays* of this evening says reports are current that a treaty between Austria and Prussia preceded the conference at Toepitz.

THE SYRIAN EXPEDITION.

The Paris letter of the *Daily News* says that the preparations for the Syrian expedition are still going on upon a grand scale.

RUSSIA.

A letter from St. Petersburg says that great excitement prevails amongst the Turks, on account of the news from Syria.

AGITATION IN PARIS.

Yesterday the Paris Bourse was seriously affected by the rumours of the want of a cordial understanding with England.

THE HARVEST IN ENGLAND.

To-day the barometer is rising, and, although it is cloudy, the weather is more promising. The report from Mark-lane says the harvest will be about three weeks later than usual. Sunshine is more wanted.

M. MILORO.

QUEENSTOWN, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—M. Miloro, foreign interpreter at this port, left yesterday to join Garibaldi. M. Miloro commanded the revolutionists in '48.

THE AGAPEMONE.

Vice-Chancellor Stuart, yesterday morning, delivered judgment in the case of Nottidge v. Prince. He decided that the transfer of the stock must be declared void, and defendant must be ordered to transfer the stock, together with the dividends since the death of Miss Nottidge, to the plaintiff. The defendants must also pay costs of the suit.

CASE OF THE REV. MR. BONWELL.

In the Court of Arches, yesterday, this case was resumed by Sir J. Harding, who contended that the evidence completely established all the charges, and he asked the court to pass a sentence of deprivation. Mr. Bost was heard for defence. Dr. Lushington said he should take time to consider the judgment.

RAILWAY DIVIDEND.

The ensuing half-yearly dividend of the Yorkshire and Lancashire Railway is to be 5½ per cent. per annum, free of income-tax.

QUEENSTOWN, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25TH.—The (ss) Australian arrived here at noon and sailed at three afternoon, all well.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

ADDRESS GOVERNMENT SEE WITHDRAWN.

The Coroners' Bill of the Government was withdrawn by Sir G. C. Lewis.

GUNPOWDER BILL.

The Gunpowder Bill passed through committee.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION BILL.

On the order of the day for going into committee on the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill,

Sir G. C. LEWIS stated that he should not persevere with the clause transferring the capitular property to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Lord J. MANNERS urged the withdrawal of the clause giving increased powers to the commissioners over episcopal property.

Alderman COPELAND demanded that the bill should be withdrawn altogether, until the accounts of the commissioners were examined, which, it was stated, were in a very confused state, and had not been audited for three years.

After some further debate, in which Mr. WALPOLE defended the commissioners, and declared that much good had resulted from their labours,

The House went into committee on the bill.

On the 5th clause,

Lord J. MANNERS protested against further powers being given to the commissioners, who had entailed great expense already on ecclesiastical property, and moved the omission of the clause.

Lord J. RUSSELL supported the clause, which could not be omitted without abandoning all further review of ecclesiastical property.

Sir J. GRAHAM recommended that the powers given to the commissioners should be discretionary, and not compulsory.

After a long debate, this suggestion was adopted, and the clause passed.

The next clause, giving the management of capitular property to the commissioners, was struck out.

Clauses up to 13 were agreed to.

On the 14th clause, entrusting the management of the episcopal property to the commissioners, considerable discussion arose. Ultimately the House divided, and the clause adopted by 149 to 41.—Majority 108.

The rest of the sitting was occupied by the discussion of the subsequent clauses.

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

GOODWOOD RACES.

Goodwood Stakes—Walkden, 1st; Satellite, 2nd.
Handicap Plate—Miss Julia, 1st; Diavole, 2nd. Seventeen ran.
Drawingroom Stakes—Buccaneer, 1st; Trovatore, 2nd.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Goodwood Cup—4 to 1 agst Starbes (taken); 5 to 1 agst Butterfly (taken); 7 to 1 agst Gustave; 10 to 1 agst Dangs (offered); 10 to 1 agst Satellite (offered).
Goodwood Stakes—Prudwaen, 6yrs, 8st. Won by six lengths.
Cowdray Stakes—Parasite, 1st; Billy Banks, 2nd. Six ran.

CORK ASSIZES.—On Tuesday, the thanks of the county grand jury were awarded to Sir George C. Colthurst, Bart., for his affable and efficient demeanour as foreman at the present assizes. It was moved by Richard Longfield, Esq., and seconded by Captain Coppin Collis, and adopted unanimously.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

July 24, 1860.

SIR,—Whilst we are waiting for the "Volunteers (Ireland) Bill," which is not likely to be passed this session, may I suggest that those persons who are willing to join Volunteer Corps in Ireland form themselves into clubs for the practice of rifle shooting; so that, when the Government chooses to accept our services, we may have little to learn but our drill. This would both express the wish of the country, and leave us not quite so unprotected as at present.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,
SHARPSHOOTER.

P.S.—I enclose my card.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—After the exertions that have been made to secure the success of the Irish Volunteer movement, is it possible we are again at a stand-still? It appears perfectly monstrous to read the very ridiculous arguments made use of by the Prime Minister of "the first power" in the world against such a movement; that, fearing the recurrence of "rows" such as that lately in the North amongst "the few," the Government do not deem it prudent to place arms in the hands of, but prefer leaving at the mercy of the enemy, should such appear, "the many"—the latter loyally and peaceably disposed, yet willing to bear arms in defence, if required, of this part of her Majesty's dominions. Irishmen, it is well known, cannot, at all times, stand trifling rows, and, when they have cause, get their just demands, and it would be well if the English Ministers would not, at all times, listen to counsels coming from this side, but rather be guided by reason and common sense.

Let the council that have so well begun persevere, and success, I am persuaded, in spite of all opposition from foes, and those who should know better, including part of the Dublin Conservative press, must, in the end, crown their efforts.

Trusting you may find a corner in your journal for this, I am, yours, &c.,
F. W. M.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In your paper of Friday last, I find in the leading articles the following sentence:—"If there be a single Romanist child in a National School, that child's parent can prevent all the children of Protestants in the school from ever having one word of the Scriptures read." I write merely to assure you that this is altogether a mistake. I am myself the patron of National Schools, in which there are more than two Romanist children, whose parents object to my religious instruction, and yet I open these schools every morning with prayer, and give religious instruction to all the Protestant children in the Holy Scriptures and in the catechism every day in the week, from 10 till 11 o'clock. No Roman Catholic parent could deprive my Protestant children of these advantages in the National Schools.

As I am sure you are willing to give truth fair play, I am sure you will have no objection to insert this letter in your public journal.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WEBSTER,
Rector of St. Nicholas, Cork.

July 20, 1860.

THE MAYORALTY FOR 1861.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—In a few days the Corporation of Dublin will have an opportunity of retracing its steps and retrieving its character, by unanimously declaring John Ousley Boxall, Esq., Lord Mayor-elect. I hesitate not to say, that of all the Protestant members of the Council there is not one who has a stronger claim, or that possesses the qualifications for this office in a more eminent degree, than this respected gentleman. He is well known to the citizens as an independent gentleman, having ample time and fortune to devote to the affairs and duties of the office, in addition to which he is a man of business. His is a man of great experience in life, thoroughly conversant with all business matters, and has already devoted the best of his days to the service of the poor and of the public. It is very true he possesses strong religious and political sentiments, but he is an honest man, and neither afraid nor ashamed to avow them; but, at the same time, he respects the sincere and conscientious scruples of those opposed to him, and would be kind and courteous to all. But, is Mr. Boxall to be excluded from the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin simply because he possesses strong religious convictions, and is ardently attached to that form of faith which the Sovereign, and entire Protestant Legislature have sanctioned by the laws and constitution of our country, and that by men who call themselves "Liberals"? This was not thought sufficient to exclude the late Mr. O'Connell, Sir Edward M'Donnell, Mr. John Reynolds, or the present Lord Mayor, though all of them devoted to party which is now reported by the Standard, and all of them holding strong political opinions. Are the "Liberals" of the reformed Corporation of Dublin about to revive the penal laws, and exclude a gentleman from a civil office, entirely on account of his religious opinions?—I remain, sir, respectfully,
M.

Dublin, July 25, 1860.

GALWAY HARBOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GALWAY, WEDNESDAY.—The Harbour Commissioners held a special meeting on yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of appointing a committee to wait on the county grand jury, to ascertain if they have any expression of the present feelings of that body regarding the taxing of this county one penny in the pound to secure the sum necessary for the construction of a pier and breakwater at the port of Galway, resolutions in favour of which the county grand jury passed on three previous occasions, and, notwithstanding which, the House of Lords refused to sanction it in the House in the Galway Harbour Bill.

After this meeting the board met the grand jury, when, on the motion of Sir T. Bellington, seconded by Robert Bodkin, Esq., it was resolved—

"That the grand jury of the county of Galway deeply deplore the rejection by the House of Lords of the provisions in the Galway Harbour Bill (1860), by which the grant for the improvement of the port and harbour of Galway were proposed to be raised; and that we hereby declare our readiness to give the said grant out of one penny in the pound in the valuation of this county, for securing the sums required for the improvements of the harbour and port of Galway, by the formation of a pier and breakwater

THE WOUNDED VOLUNTEERS AT PALERMO.—The following communication has been received by the committee of the Ladies' Garibaldi Benevolent Association, from Signora Mario, in reply to a letter from a lady connected with the association :—"Garibaldi Hospital, Palermo, July 16. Your welcome letter, dated 5th of July, reached me yesterday in the midst of our sick and wounded, and, as a steamer leaves this to-morrow, I lose no time in replying to your questions. As you will see by the paper sent by General Garibaldi to the banker whose name I enclose, as this is the safest and quickest method of receiving money from England. I will send you every fortnight an account of the expenditure, signed by the General, who will besides send you a receipt for each remittance; thus your subscribers will know that their offerings are applied to the end for which they were given. I can add no words to express my gratitude to you all for your kind thought of our poor volunteers, who have suffered what no regular army can ever suffer—suffered without a murmur, though many of them had never known a hardship till they came to Sicily. Your contributions will prove invaluable just now, as they will enable Dr. Ripari to supply to the wounded many comforts (in England we should call them necessities) which were otherwise be foregone. Moreover, among the remnants of the first expedition—*i.e.*, of the heroes who landed at Marsala and won Palermo—many are totally disabled, and several have left young widows and children unprovided for. In a moment like this, when yesterday is forgotten to-day, and all thoughts are fixed on to-morrow, it is not unlikely that many of the pioneers will be overlooked. As it is, all those who are rendered unfit for service by wounds or sickness are sent home with 11½ piastri (about £2 10s.), which is all they will carry from Sicily in memory of the signal service rendered. It would be a glorious thing if the women of England should succeed in raising such sums as shall serve to render the future of these martyrs of liberty free from want. You may ask me how things are organised here. You must remember that Garibaldi's expedition was organised with such rapidity that he had neither time nor means to provide sufficient save powder, shot, and the brave hearts with which to face the foe; hence for medical aid, as for everything else, he had to trust to volunteers. Of the braves who fell at Calatafimi all who survived have come on to Palermo, where the old military hospital is better adapted for dogs than men; indeed, our men will not remain there, but petitioned the General to remove them. After the taking of Palermo, temporary hospitals were opened, which are now centred in this. Dr. Ripari, the head physician of the General's army, casting his eyes around for an airy, healthy spot for his men, hit upon the Collegio Massimo of the Jesuits as sure to be just the thing, and so it proves. During the five weeks that it has been opened we have not lost a man save one, who died of black smallpox; but as our space enabled us to give him a floor to himself, the infection has not spread. All are progressing; one poor fellow, with both arms shot through and a ball in his breast, went out yesterday for the first time; and another whose arm we scarcely hoped to save three weeks since went up with me to see the Generals last night. We have a poor Hungarian here who received a ball in his back which went out at his breast, and another in his right arm. Several who had their left arm taken off prayed to be amputated below the elbow, believing they could still point their guns on their stump. You never hear a complaint among the wounded. 'We came to die with Garibaldi,' they say, 'and we hope to do so yet.' He is the idol of the volunteers. When he came to visit them the other day all eyes from every bed were fixed upon him. As they get better their first prayer is, 'Take me to Garibaldi.' Each feels himself the 'favourite son,' and, indeed, the General is a father to them all. When I gave him your letter his eyes lighted up with joy; he already knew of your exertions. 'God bless the noble people of England,' he said, 'how much we owe to them!' He means to write to your committee when he has time; but he is bored to death here. His element is the camp or the desert; not a place where he receives from four a.m. to eight p.m.' If immediately after a battle—which may occur in the open plain or a mountain height, far from even a village—the wounded are promptly attended to, amputation skilfully performed, balls extracted at once, we save the greater portion, but to effect that the medical staff must be numerous, able, and well provided with all necessaries. As for hospital tents, I believe Garibaldi's men have never known what they are; they must be very light, as he never carries much baggage. Let lint come in abundance, as here nothing is used but the wretched ravellings, which are a great trouble to prepare, and last but once. The air cushions will be invaluable, as they take up little space."

THANKS.

From the Committee for enlargement of Trinity Church, Killiney:—For Rev. J. S. Bell, Miss Lowry, £10; Miss M. E. Lowry, £10; E. J. S., £1 1s.; 1A Friend from Dalkey, £1; Edward Hyde Clarke, Esq., 10s.; Staff-Surgeon, A. Bell, £1; Rev. A Nicholls, 10s.; Mr. J. Falconer, 10s.; Mrs. Malyn, 10s.; A Friend, per R. Warren, jun., Esq., £1; Dr. Carleton, 5s.

From Rev. D. Browne, for repairs of Little George's Church, Lower Temple-street.—Hon. Mrs. Yelverton, £1; Mark A. Saurin, Esq., £1; Dr. Ryan, Waterloo Terrace, £1; Dr. Jennings, Gardner's Place—Mr. Moore, £1; Miss Darring, £1; B. L. Guinness, Esq., £1; Dr. Jennings, £1; Mr. Mayne, £1; Dr. Dwyer, 10s.; Andrew Thompson, Esq., 10s.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY OF IRELAND — ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW AT CORK.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTERS.)

CORK, WEDNESDAY EVENING.

This day at two o'clock the annual show of stock, horses, sheep, swine, poultry, dairy produce, implements, &c., of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, was opened in the city of Cork. It is admittedly one of the most important exhibitions of the kind which has ever been held under the auspices of the society, especially as regards short-horned cattle, a class which is fast attaining to a point of perfection in Ireland. In point of entries in this class, the present does not exceed the last show of the society, which we held in Dundalk; but the quality of the stock is superior to any of the previous exhibitions. Last year there were undoubtedly some very superior short-horned bulls exhibited at the society's show, but the animals to be seen in the yard here to-day must be admitted to possess every feature which characterises first-class animals, the greater number of them being remarkable for their symmetry and beauty of proportions, without any evidence of that excessive feeding which renders an animal helpless. There is scarcely an inferior short-horn to be seen in the yard, owing, no doubt, to the general improvement which has of late years taken place in the breeding of this class of animals. The similarity of merit in the competing animals, rendered the task of deciding between their respective claims extremely difficult, and the judges were occupied in this duty from before six o'clock in the morning until an advanced hour of the day. In class A, for short-horned bulls, calved on or after the 1st of January, 1855, and previous to the 1st of January, 1858, there were eleven entries; the exhibitors being the Marquis of Waterford, Curraghmore, who exhibited a splendid roan short-horned bull; Richard Cute, Chute Hall, Tralee; Richard Bourke Payne, Woodford, Bandon, who exhibited a very fine bull called Professor Anderson; T. M. Green, Anadoe House, Killeagh; Captain W. B. M'Clintock Bunbury, R.N., M.P., Lisnavagh, Baltinglas; Jaffray Barcroft Kilnogget House, Cabinteely, county Dublin; the Commissioners of National Education, Model Farm, Glasnevin; St. John Jeffreys, 3, Sidney-place, Cork; Wm. Todd, Ballintonne Tower, Tranent, East Lothian, who exhibited two splendid animals; and Thomas Henry Broderick, Lee Mount, Coachford. In this section a gold medal has been offered for the best of all the prize bulls. The animals in this section were very much admired. There is an excellent array of animals in the second and third sections of the same class, particularly Lord Talbot de Malahide's bulls Mystery, calved in 1858, and Clydesdale, calved June 5th, 1858. The principal exhibitors in the second section are William Shaw, Woodlands, Bandon; William Oliver Jackson, Ahanesk House, near Middleton; William Hugh Massy, Mount Massy, Macroom, county Cork; and St. John Jefferyes, Cork. There are 26 entries in the third section, which comprises a very fine class of animals. The exhibitors in the third section are Rowland Campion, Oldtown, Shanballymore; William Coppinger, Barrysccourt, Carrigtwohill, who exhibits four very fine animals; Richd. T. D. Oliver, Rock Mill Lodge, Mallow, who exhibits three short-horn roan bulls; Viscount Lismore, Shanbally, Clogheen; Lord Viscount Monck, Charleville, Enniskerry, who exhibits in this section three bulls; Messrs Edward Lyster, Ballymullish House, Borris-in-Ossory; Richard Welsted, Ballywalter, Castletownroche, who exhibits four short-horned roan bulls; John Daly, Ballyconnon; William Davis Yarren James, Kilsleagh, county Cork; Michael Regan, Watergrass-hill, county Cork; Sir George Conway Colthurst, Bart., Ardrum, Juniscavia, Cork; Sir Edward M'Donnell, Newhaggard, Lusk, &c. The heifers constituted a very good show. In section four, for the best cow, in calf, or in milk, of any age, there were fourteen entries, and the animals, for the most part, were of a prime description. The principal exhibitors in this section were William Coppinger, Barrysccourt, Carrigtwohill; Richard Eastwood, Burnley, Lancashire; J. Christy, Fort Union, Adare; W. Talbot Crosbie, Ardfert Abbey, Tralee; R. N. Waids, Carew's-wood, Castlemartyr; Thomas Ball, Malahide; A. R. Anderson, Buttevant; Marquis of Waterford, and Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., Cappoquin. In section five there were four entries; the animals were in excellent condition. There were seven entries in section six, for the best heifer, in calf or in milk, calved in the year 1858, the principal exhibitors being the Marquis of Waterford, and Mr. Thomas Ball, of Malahide. In section seven (yearling heifers) there were twenty-two entries, the exhibitors being Rowland Campion, Wm. Coppinger, R. C. Oliver, Francis W. Lowe, Kilshane, county Tipperary; Lord Viscount Monck, William Talbot Crosbie, Tralee; Richard Welsted, Thomas Ball, Malahide; J. H. Jones, Mullinabro, Waterford; St. John Jefferyes, Richard Musgrave, Henry Lyons, Broom House; William Todd, East Lothian; Timothy Haliinan, Gurrane, Cork. In the class B, of other breeds, Herefords, Galloways, Devons, Ayrshires, West Highlands, Kerries, &c., the entries were very numerous, the Kerries preponderating. The show of the latter class is undoubtedly the best ever held by the society. There were no entries in section one, for the best Hereford bull; nor in section two, for the best polled Angus or Galloway bull. The Earl of Charlemont, in section three, exhibited his splendid Devon bull Hannibal, which many persons pronounced to be as fine an animal as any in the yard. In section four, for the best Ayrshire bull, calved on or after the 1st January, 1858, there were six entries, the exhibitors being Wm. Norwood, Ballyhalwick, Dunmanway; Horace George Hayes, Towermore, Fermoy; Thomas Blandford, Ashgrove House, Cork; T. O'Kearney White Killeen, Minanebridge, county Cork; and N. W Roche, M.D., Fermoy, county Cork. There was only one entry in section five, the exhibitor being the Earl of Charlemont, who sent his beautiful West Highland black bull Jock. The principal exhibitors of Kerries were William Stewart French, Lansdowne Lodge, Kenmare; Matthew M'Mahon, Churchtown House, Buttevant; Richard G. Campion, Holly-hill, Rathcormac; R. C. Oliver, Mallow; Francis Bland, Killarney; T. O'Kearney White, Killeen, Minane-bridge, co. Cork; the Earl of Charlemont, J. Moore, Hyde Park, Cork, R. Mahony, Dromore, Kenmare; Ralph S. Cusack, St. Doulogh's, county Dublin; Sir E. M'Donnell, Lusk, &c. In section fourteen (Dutch bulls), the exhibitors were Joseph Nash, Lake Lodge, Cork; and Michael Regan, Watergrass-hill, county Cork. There were eight entries in section fifteen, for the best Dutch cows, in calf or in milk, of any age. The exhibitors were, John Halaran, Charlestown, Middleton, county Cork; John Daly, Ballyconnon; Thomas Wigmore, Ballyvodock; Joseph Nash, Lake Lodge, Cork; and Daniel Driscoll, Clogheen, Blarney. In section sixteen, for the best Dutch heifer, calved in 1858, there were four entries, namely, John Daly, Ballyconnon; Joseph Nash, Lake Lodge, Cork; Thos. Wigmore, Ballyvodock. There were ten entries in section eighteen for the best cow, for dairy purposes. The exhibitors were Joseph Nash, Lake Lodge, Cork; Daniel Driscoll, Clogheen, Blarney; James Sullivan, Old Market-place, Cork; Sir Thomas Tobbin, Ballincollig; the Earl of Charlemont, George Hewitt, Blarney, Thomas Forrest, Clogheen, Blarney. Extra premiums were given to be competed for by *bona fide* tenant farmers in Ireland, not paying more than £900 a year of rent, and under this head were six sections, containing seventeen entries, in which the principal exhibitors were John Byrne, of Wallstown, Shanballymore; and Daniel Murphy, Ballinvarrig, Blarney. The exhibitors in class C (horses) were Viscount Lismore, Shanbally, Clogheen; Thomas Barry, Ballyanihan, Rockmills, county Cork; Wellesley Prendergast, Listerlin, New Ross; the Earl of Shannon, Castlemartyr; E. Smyth, Knock's House, Clonakilty; Michael Brown, Drevagh, Buttevant; Caleb Young, Traverstown,; Nenagh; Edward Appleby, Bandon; Moore, Brothers, Edenmore, Raheny, county Dublin; John Mills, Corballis, Donabate; Mountifort Longfield, Castle martyr, Cloyne; Wm. Todd, Elphinstone Tower, East Lothian. Exhibitors of the best stallions for agricultural purposes—Arthur Hill Griffith, Gortmore, Moate; Thomas Franks, Dunrahan, Mallow; Nathaniel Barton, Straffan; James Buchanan, Tralee; Wellesley Prendergast, Listerlin, New Ross; and the Earl of Shannon. In section three, for the best draught mare, in foal, the principal exhibitors were James Ellis, Castlemartyr; H. G. Hayes, Fermoy; James Anderson, Waterford; Alpheus Smith, Ballykisteene; John Litton, Cloyne; R. H. Goold Adams, East Jersey House, Cloyne; Patrick Moore, Raheny, county Dublin; James Wheeler Chapman; Moygaddy Farm, Carton; Patrick Murray, Ballincollig. In section five, for the best draught filly, foaled on or after the 1st January, 1858, the principal exhibitors were the Earl of Shannon; T. Ronayn, Sarsfield, Doughcloyne, Cork; Thomas Jones, Ballinres, Doughlas; John N. Evans, Carker, Doneraile. For the best foreign sire, in section six, there was no entry. In section seven, for the best three year old mare, for hunting purposes, there were 13 entries, and amongst the exhibitors were John Busteed, Monkstown, Cork; Robert Webb, Mallow; George Penrose, Bachelor's-quay, Cork; the Marquis of Waterford, George A. Harris, Kilmallock, county Limerick; Richard H. Purcell, Burnford, Mallow, &c. Amongst the exhibitors in sheep were Thos. Marris, The Chase, Ulceby, Lincolnshire; George Thunder, Kingston Lodge, Navan; Richd. Welsted, Ballywalter, Castletownroche; William Owen, Blessington, Augustus Warburton, Naas, county Kildare; Wm. R. Meade, Ballymartle, Ballinhassig; Livingston Thompson, Castlegrange, Ashford; representatives of the late J. H. Smith Barry, Montiford, Longfield, Castlemartyr; Thomas Garde, Ballinacurra House, Middleton; William Carroll, Tulla House, Nenagh; N. U. Roche, M.D., Fermoy; Thomas Beale Brown, Hampen, Andoverford, Gloucestershire; Thomas Bland, Ashgrove, Cork; Charles N. Hamilton, Hamwood, Dunboyne; Edward Atkinson, Seafield Hall, Donabate; Sir E. M'Donnell. Amongst the principal exhibitors in the swine department are the Marquis of Waterford, William Joyce, Abbeyfarm, Waterford, Jonathan Bruce, Miltown Castle, Charleville, county Cork, John Harrison, Stockport, the Commissioners of National Education, Model Farm, Glasnevin: Thomas Franks, Mallow; Thomas Worsfold, Mayo, Ballyhooley; Joseph P. Tynte, Tynte Park, Dunlavin; &c.

The Purcell Challenge Cup has been awarded to Mr. Eastwood, of Burnley, Lancashire, for his prize heifer Rosette. Captain Ball has been awarded the Waterford Challenge Cup for the best three heifers. To Mr. Welsted, of Ballywalter, has been awarded the Local Society's Challenge Cup for the best heifer. The Purdon Challenge Cup, for the best collection of agricultural implements, suited to the requirements of the Irish farmer, it is understood, has been awarded to Mr. Grey, Uddingstone, but an objection has been lodged to the award.

The following are the names of the judges in the several classes :—

Shorthorns—Robert Wiley, Robert T. Smith, William Quin, Esqrs.

Other Breeds—D. Hastings, Harvey Croker, William Fetherston H, Esqrs.

Thoroughbred Horses—Hon. G. R. Talbot, William Quin, Esq., Captain Croker.

Draught Horses— Hon. G. R. Talbot, Sylvester Ralt, and Charles Garfitt, Esqrs.

Sheep—C. G. Gray, Thomas Barnes, jun., Henry Fookes Esqrs.

Pigs—Thomas Rutherford, Alfred Darker, Esqrs.; Captain Croker.

Poultry—J. Dombrain, Richard Challoner, G. Pollock, Esqrs.

Implements—Professor Murphy, R. C. Wade, William Fetherston H, Esqrs.

Butter—John Keatinge, Michael M'Donnell, Garret Barry, Esqrs.

Flax—Wm. Shaw, D. Cook Kenefeck, Samuel W. Penrose, Esqrs.

Veterinary Surgeon—Robert N. Olden, Esq.

To summarise the general results of the show it may be staked, that the short-horns will sustain, by their condition and quality, the character which this country has acquired for its superiority as to this breed. This observation applies to the most important section of the class, namely, the yearling bulls and heifers, which made an excellent display, and in which there was very sharp competition. There were no entries in Herefords; there were a few of Devons, and these were really beautiful specimens of this fine breed. Ayrshires were comparitively numerous, but not more remarkable on this occasion for excellence than on others. About fifty Kerry bulls and heifers were exhibited, this being the largest number of this very interesting and useful breed that has ever appeared in the society's stalls. They were not alone numerous, but first rate specimens of the hardy race they represented. Numbers of persons assembled about them during the day, and they excited a great deal of interest. There were from twelve to fifteen Dutch bulls and heifers, for which special prizes were given by the local society, and which made a good show. They were all splendid animals.

In class C (horses) the show was of an inferior kind. In this class there were altogether 65 entries. In the section of thorough-breds, the entries were few, and the animals exhibited were by no means of a first-class description. Captain Croker's fifty guinea challenge cup was awarded to Mr. George B. Harris, Kilmallock, county Cork, for his thorough-bred stallion Planet, bred by the late Lord George Bentinck.

Classes D, E, F, and Y, included the sheep under the several heads of Leicesters, other long-woolled sheep not qualified to compete as Leicesters, South Downs, and short-woolled sheep, not qualified to compete as South Downs. There were nearly 170 pens in this class, and a larger and better show of them has never been held under the auspices of the society. The sheep were both numerous and good in breeding and condition. The Leicesters mustered, of course, in the largest numbers; and as they are the breed best adapted to this country, it was satisfactory to see such an excellent exhibition as they made.

The swine department was not so well attended as it should have been. There were altogether about forty full-grown animals, or nearly so, with some young ones. Among the lot we observed some very fine boars and sows; indeed, some few of these animals were as fine specimens of their kind as we have seen for a long time, but considering the character of the show—in other words, that it was a national, and not a local one—the paucity of animals was very remarkable.

The poultry department, though by no means so well filled as the visiter might be led to expect, contained some very fine birds. There were about one hundred and twenty exhibited, among which were some good specimens of Dorkings, Spanish cocks, hens, and pullets, Turkey cocks, ducks, and geese. They were furnished from different parts of Ireland, but mostly from Cork and Dublin.

The sums offered in premiums exceed £800, of which the local society gives £100 in special prizes. For the short-horn class the prizes amount to £135, and for other breeds, £175; for sheep, £200; horses, £110; poultry, £24; butter and cheese, £32; flax, cereals, and grass seeds, £20. There are extra premiums, on special terms in these several classes. In addition to these rewards for excellence there are four cups, a piece of plate, and several gold medals. The cups are as follows :—The Purcell Challenge Cup, value 100 sovereigns; founded by the late Peter Purcell, for the best animal in the neat cattle class, possessing most merit of its kind in the estimation of the judges, and fulfilling the conditions of the section in which they entered. Conditions:—This cup is liable to be challenged every year, at each annual cattle show of the society. The holder to give security that it shall be forthcoming and delivered up to the secretary, seven clear days before the day of the meeting. To be won three years successively by the same person before it becomes the property of the winner. The original cup was finally won, under the above conditions, at the society's show at Armagh, anno 1854, by Charles Towneley, of Towneley Park, Lancashire, who, thereupon, presented a new cup of equal value to the society, accompanying his gift with the request that the name of the founder of the cup should continue to be associated with it.

The Waterford Challenge Cup, value 100 sovereigns, for the best lot of three, horned animals (bulls or heifers), but not in mixed lots, not exceeding twenty months old, having been bred by exhibitor, and *bona fide* his property. Animals specially entered for this prize not to be disqualified from competing for the premiums offered for their section in the short-horned class. Conditions same as for Purcell Cup. In reference to the Waterford Prize, it is to be understood that in the case of cows purchased when in calf, such calf shall be taken as bred by the purchaser, and qualified to compete as such.

The Croker Challenge Cup, value 50 sovs, with 25 sovs, offered by the local committee for the best weight-carrying thoroughbred stallion, the conditions being the same as for the Purcell Challenge Cup. Next is the *Irish Farmers' Gazette* Challenge Cup, value 50 guineas, for the best general collection of implements. In deciding this premium practical utility to be considered more than ingenuity of design.

The implement exhibition is fully complete, and about twelve o'clock the hum of the several steam-engines indicated that the exhibition was about to open.

At two o'clock the public were admitted, and in a very short space of time the show-yard was crowded with the gentry of Cork and the neighbouring counties, as well as a considerable number of distinguished persons, who had come to Cork to attend the show. A military band was in attendance, which performed a pleasing programme during the day.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant arrived at three o'clock, escorted by a troop of dragoons. He came by railway from Castlemartyr, the seat of the Earl of Shannon, where he is sojourning during his visit to the South, on his arrival at the show-yard. he was conducted through the exhibition by the members of the committee and the Secretary of the Society, Captain Thornhill. He will attend the banquet this evening, which is expected to be a brilliant affair, and a report of which will be transmitted by telegraph. Subjoined is the prize-list :—

CLASS B.—OTHER BREEDS.

Section 1.—For the best Hereford bull, calved on or after the 1st January, 1853, five sovs—No entry.

For the best Polled Angus or Galloway bull, calved on or after the 1st January, 1853, ten sovs—No entry.

For the best Devon bull, calved on or after the 1st January, 1855, ten sovs—William Coppinger, Esq., Barryscourt, Carrigtwohill; North Devon bull Pomeroy.

For the best Kerry bull, calved on or after the 1st January, 1855, ten sovs—Mr. Kearny's bull Pelham.

For the best West Highland bull, calved on or after the 1st January, 1853, five sovs—Earl of Charlemont; bull Joke.

For the best Kerry bull, calved on or after 1st January, 1855, five sovs—Earl of Charlemont; Kerry bull Young Rory. For the second best ditto, three sovs—The Commissioners of Education; Kerry bull Desmond.

For the best Hereford cow, in calf or in milk, of any age, five sovs—No entry.

For the best Hereford heifer, in calf or in milk, calved on or after 1st January, 1857, four sovs—No entry.

For the best Hereford heifer, calved on or after the 1st January, 1859, four sovs—No entry.

For the best Polled Angus or Galloway cow, in calf or in milk, of any age, five sovs—No entry.

For the best Polled Angus or Galloway heifer, in calf or in milk, calved on or after 1st January, 1857, four sovs—Lord Talbot de Malahide; Polled Angus heifer Ophelia.

For the best Polled Angus or Galloway heifer, calved on or after 1st January, 1859, four sovs—No entry.

For the best Devon cow, in calf or in milk, of any age, four sovs—Mr George Turner Barton, Exeter, England.

For the best Devon heifer, in calf or in milk, calved on or after 1st January, 1857, three sovs—Mr Barton's Beeswing.

For the best Devon heifer, calved on or after the 1st January, 1859, three sovs—The Earl of Charlemont's Devon heifer Young Ruby.

For the best Ayrshire cow, in calf or in milk, of any age, five sovs—Wm. Cooper's Ayrshire cow Pretty.

For the best Ayrshire heifer, in calf or in milk, calved on or after 1st January, 1857, four sovs—Mr. Norwood's Ayrshire heifer Maggie.

For the best Ayrshire heifer, calved on or after the 1st January, 1859, four sovs—The Commissioners of Education, Ayrshire heifer Jennie.

For the best West Highland cow, in calf or in milk, of any age, four sovs—No entry.

For the best West Highland heifer, in calf or in milk, calved on or after the 1st of January, 1857, three sovs—Earl of Charlemont's Highland heifer Jessie. No competition.

For the best West Highland heifer, calved on or after 1st January, 1859, three sovs—No entry.

For the best Kerry cow, in calf or in milk, of any age, five sovs—Matthew M'Mahon's Kerry cow Norah. For the second best ditto, three sovs—Ralph Cusack, Kerry cow Kathleen.

For the best Kerry heifer, in calf or in milk, calved on or after 1st January, 1857, three sovs—Adam N. Meade's Kerry heifer Carberry Lass.

SPECIAL PRIZES OFFERED BY LOCAL COMMITTEE.

For the best Dutch bull, calved on or after 1st January, 1855, five sovs—Joseph Nash Dutch bull Jim Crow.

For the best Dutch cow, in calf or in milk, of any age, four sovs—John Daly's Dutch cow Maggie. [The judges considered this a most superior and useful class.

For the best Dutch heifer, calved in 1858, three sovs—John Daly's Dutch heifer Benny.

For the best Dutch heifer, calved on or after 1st January, 1859, three sovs—Joseph Nash's Dutch heifer.

For the best cow for dairy purposes, not qualified to compete in any other class, five sovs—Dame Driscoll's dairy cow. For second best ditto, three sovs—Thomas Forrest's cross-bred cow.

EXTRA PREMIUMS.

To be competed for by *bona fide* Tenant Farmers of Ireland not paying more than £200 a-year of rent.

Sec 1.—For the best cow, in calf or in milk, of any age, five sovs—Daniel Murphy's short-horned cow. For the second best ditto, three sovs—Mr Joyce's short horned cow.

For the best heifer, in calf or in milk, calved in 1857, four sovs—Daniel Murphy's cross-bred heifer.

For the second best ditto—three sovs. John Byrne's heifer Maid of the Mulla.

CLASS D—SHEEP—LEICESTERS.

Sec. 1. For the best shearling ram, ten sovs—Mountifort Longfield, Esq, Cloyne. For the second best ditto, five sovs —George Thunder, Esq, Navan. For the third best ditto, three sovs—Mountifort Longfield, Esq.

For the best ram of any other age, ten sovs—William Owen, Esq., Blessinton.

For the second best ditto, five sovs—Thomas Garde, Ballinacurra.

For the third best ditto, three sovs—Mountifort Longfield.

For the best pen of five shearling ewes, ten sovs—Mountifort Longfield.

For the second best ditto, five sovs—George Turner Barton, Exeter, England.

For the best pen of five ewes, not exceeding five years old, that have reared lambs up to 1st June, 1860, ten sovs—Mountifort Longfield.

For the second best ditto, five sovs—Representatives of the late J. H. Smith Barry, Carrigtwohill, Cork.

For the best pen of five ewe lambs, five sovs—Mountifort Longfield—No second.

CLASS E.—OTHER LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP, NOT QUALIFIED TO COMPETE AS LEICESTERS.

Section 1. For the best shearling ram, ten sovs—N. W. Roche, M.D., Fermoy. For the second best ditto, five sovs—Thomas Beale Browne, Hampen, Gloucestershire. For the third best ditto, three sovs—Wm. H. Carroll, Nenagh.

For the best ram of any other age, ten sovs—Wm. H. Carroll. For the second best ditto, five sovs—Francis Page, Eastgate, Lincoln. For the third best ditto, three sovs—Francis Page.

For the best pen of five shearling ewes, ten sovs—Thomas Beale Browne. For the second best ditto, ten sovs—Thomas Beale Browne.

For the best pen of five ewes, not exceeding five years old, that have reared lambs up to the 1st June, 1860, ten sovs—David Kerr, Rhode, King's County. For the second best ditto, five sovs—Rev. Thomas M. B. Vernon.

For the best pen of five ewe lambs, five sovs—Martin Mahony and Brothers, Cork.

CLASS F.—SOUTH DOWNS.

Section 1.—For the best shearling ram, five sovs—Thos Morris, Ulceby, Lincolnshire. For the second best ditto, three sovs—R Scott Skirving, Campton, Dreem, N.B.

For the best ram of any other age, five sovs—R Scott Skirving. For the second best, three sovs—None.

For the best pen of five shearling ewes, five sovs—Thos Worsfold, Mayo, Mallow. For the second best ditto, three sovs—R Scott Skirving.

For the best pen of five ewes, not exceeding five years old, that have reared lambs up to 1st June, 1860, five sovs—R Scott Skirving.

CLASS G.—SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP—NOT QUALIFIED TO COMPETE AS SOUTHDOWNS.

Section 1.—For the best shearling ram, five sovs—Charles Wm. Hamilton, Dunboyne. For the second best ditto, three sovs—Charles Wm. Hamilton, Dunboyne.

For the best ram of any other age, five sovs—Charles Wm. Hamilton, Dunboyne. For the second best ditto, three sovs—Charles Wm. Hamilton, Dunboyne.

For the best pen of five shearling ewes, five sovs—Charles Wm. Hamilton, Dunboyne. For the second best ditto, three sovs—Thomas Blandford, Cork.

For the best pen of five ewes, not exceeding five years old, that have reared lambs up to 1st June, 1860, five sovs—Representatives of J H Barry. For the second best ditto, three sovs—J M Wilson, Rogerea.

For the best of all the prize lambs, the medal—Mo untifort Longfield.

CLASS H.—SWINE—LARGE BREED.

Sec. 1.—For the best boar under eighteen months old, five sovs—Marquis of Waterford. For the second best ditto, three sovs—Mr Joyce, Waterford.

For the best boar over eighteen months and under thirty-six months old, four sovs—Marquis of Waterford. For the second best ditto, two sovs—No merit.

For the best boar in the above section, the medal—Marquis of Waterford. To the breeder of ditto, the medal—Marquis of Waterford. Second ditto, two sovs—Thomas Blandford, Ashgrove, Cork.

For the best breeding sow over eighteen months old, three sovs—James Tynte, Dunlavin. For the second best ditto, two sovs—Mr. Joyce.

For the best breeding sow under eighteen months old, three sovs—Joseph Tynte. For the second best ditto, two sovs—Mr. Joyce.

SMALL BREED.

For the best boar under eighteen months old, five sovs—The Commissioners of Education. For the second best ditto, three sovs—No merit.

For the best boar over eighteen months and under thirty-six months old, four sovs—Commissioners of Education.—For the second best ditto, two sovs—No merit.

For the best boar in the above sections, the medal—Commissioners of Education.

To breeders of ditto, the medal—His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

For the best breeding Sow under eighteen months old, four sovs—Thomas Franks, Esq, Mallow. For the second best ditto, two sovs—No merit.

For the best breeding sow over eighteen months old, three sovs—Commissioners of Education. For the second best ditto, two sovs—No merit. Mr. Jonathan Bowes' white Yorkshire sow was wrongly placed in this class, and was recommended for a special prize.

EXTRA Premiums competed for by *bona fide* tenant farmers of Ireland paying more than £200 a year rent :—

Section 2. Best bred sow, over eighteen months old, three sovs—Wm Joyce.

Section 4. Best bred sow under eighteen months old, two sovs—Wm Joyce.

Special Prize offered by Local Committee :—

Section 7. Best three pigs under nine months old, two sovs —Wm Joyce. Thomas Franks, Mallow, commended.

CLASS K.—POULTRY.

FOWL.

Section 1. For the best Dorking cock and hen, not exceeding two years old, £1 10s.—J. R Williams, Holybrook, Clontarf. For second best ditto, fifteen shillings. James Hyland, North Anne-street, Dublin.

For the best couple of Dorking pullets, 15s—Mrs Dring, Rock Grove, Little Island. For the second best, 10s—James Hyland.

For the best Spanish cock and hen, not exceeding two years old, £1 10s—Augustus Warburton, Naas. For the second best, 15s—No merit.

For the best couple of Spanish pullets, 15s—Augustus Warburton. For the second best, 10s—No merit.

For the best Polish cock and hen, not exceeding two years old, £1—R P Williams. For the second best, 15s—James Hyland.

For the best couple of Polish pullets, 15s—No merit. For the second best, 10s—No merit.

For the best speckled Hamburgh cock and hen, not exceeding two years old, £1—R P Williams. For the second best, 15s—James C Perry, Albert-place, Cork.

For the best couple of Speckled Hamburgh pullets, 15s—James Hyland. For the second best, 10s—No merit.

TURKEYS.

For the best turkey cock and two hens, not exceeding three years old, £2—James Tuite, Culleen, Mullingar. For the second best, £1—No entry.

For the best three turkey poults, £1—J. Hyland, For the second best, 10s—J. Hyland.

GEESE.

For the best gander and two geese, £1 10s—James Tuite, For the second best ditto, 15s.—Pierce Purcell, Dromore, Mallow. For the third best ditto, 10s—James Tuite.

DUCKS.

For the best Aylesbury drake and two ducks, not exceeding three years old £1 10s—James Hyland. For the second best ditto, 15s—James Hyland.

To the exhibitor who has won the greatest number of prizes in this class—the medal—Jas. Hyland.

For the best drake and two ducks of any other breed, not exceeding three years old, £1 10s.—R. P. Williams. For the second best ditto, 15s.—J. C. Perry.

CLASS M.—FLAX.

Section 1—For the best bundle, not less than 16lbs weight, of milscutched flax, grown on the farm of the exhibitor, being an average sample of the produce of at least half an acre of British growth, and of the crop of the year 1859. First prize, £3—David Patton, Trynany, Glasslough. Second prize, £2—David Farley, Clonslosbey, Clones.

For the best bundle, not less than 16lbs weight, of hand-scutched flax, grown on the farm of the exhibitor, being an average sample of the produce of at least half an acre of British growth, and of the crop of the year 1859. First prize, £3—David Patton. Second prize, £2—David Farley.

THE CHALLENGE CUP,

Value one hundred sovereigns, founded by the late Peter Purcell, for the best animal in the neat cattle class, possessing most merit of its kind in the estimation of the judges, and fulfilling the conditions of the section in which entered—Awarded to Richard Eastwood, Burnley, Lancashire, for short-horned cow Rosette.

WATERFORD CHALLENGE CUP,

Value one hundred sovereigns, for the best lot of 3 horned animals, bulls or heifers, bred by exhibitor, and *bona fide* his property.—Awarded to Captain Well.

THE LOCAL CUP,

For the best heifer, was awarded to Mr. Eastwood, of Ballywalter.

Up to the time when it was necessary to forward this despatch the other prizes had not been announced.

THE BANQUET.

CORK, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—The banquet was held at half-past six o'clock, and was on a splendid scale. The hall was handsomely decorated, and presented a brilliant appearance. Over 500 noblemen and gentlemen were present. On the head of the table were placed the five challenge cups awarded at the show. A band, stationed in the gallery, performed during the evening. Lord Clonbrock, as President of the Society, occupied the chair; at his left sat his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, Marquis of Waterford, the Earl of Shannon, the Earl of Huntingdon, the Earl of Bellamont, Viscount Monck, Lord Dunlo, the High Sheriff of the County, the Right Hon. W. F. Tighe, Sir George Colthurst, Mr. Justice Hayes, Captain Moore, A.D.C.; and Doctor Hatchell. At the right of the noble chairman sat the Earl of Erne, the Earl of Cork, the Earl of Bandon, Lord Carberry, Lord Doneraile, Lord Talbot de Malahide, the High Sheriff of the City, Major-General the Hon. A. A. Dalzell, the High Sheriff of the county of Limerick, Lieutenant Andrew, R.N.; Captain Everard, Col. Packe, and Colonel Smith.

The cloth being removed, and the usual loyal toasts being drunk with enthusiasm, the Earl of Belmore proposed the "Army and Navy," to which General Dalzell and Admiral Talbot responded. The gallant admiral assured the company that the greatest sympathy existed between those who plough the sea and those who plough the land. (Cheers.)

The President, Lord Clonbrock, said it gave him sincere pleasure to propose the health of the Lord Lieutenant, and he knew it would be most heartily received. (Loud cheering.) They were all anxious to pay him that honour and respect due to him officially, as the representative of her majesty, but also personally as the warm friend of Ireland. (Cheers.) Ever alive to the best interests of the country over which he so worthily presides, his Excellency, is ever ready to afford the advantage and honour of his presence upon all occasions important to those interests, whether of a local or more general nature. (Cheers.) Whether taking advantage of our geographical position, the magnificent project is entertained of spanning the ocean with a magnetic wire, and thereby joining together the interests and destinies of the Old World and the New, or whether the foundation-stone is to be laid of a building, devoted either to scientific or other useful purposes, or whether, as on the last occasion of his Excellency's visit here, a fresh country is to be opened by a new line of railway—on all these occasions we find his Excellency at his post, and in that graceful and eloquent language, which is peculiarly his own, encouraging our hopes and bidding God speed. To his name most appropriately is added "Prosperity to Ireland"—which prosperity is the object of his Excellency's best wishes.

The toast was received with cheering.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, on rising to respond, was greeted with loud and continued cheering. He said, my Lord Clonbrock, my lords and gentlemen, for the great honour which has been so kindly and warmly paid me, I beg to return my best thanks to this numerous and distinguished company. I can assure you all that I look upon it as one of the most pleasant of my functions, when I have the privilege to attend those great annual gatherings of the Royal Agricultural Society —(cheers)—for besides the animation and gaiety which is upon the surface, it affords a deep and wide I may say a national, importance to these occasions. (Hear, hear, and cheers). It assumes from the nature of things that agriculture in Ireland is the most important of all subjects connected with her prosperity. Agriculture employs,

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ITALY.

A correspondent, writing from Naples, July 17, thus describes the state of things in that city :—

To judge from the public voice and the outward appearance of things, one would be inclined to say that the existence of Francis II. was not worth an hour's purchase. "An inventory has been made of the royal property," says one person, "and what can be embarked has been sent off." "The Spanish Minister barked has been sent off." "The Spanish Minister barked has been sent off." "The Spanish Minister was with the Royal family on Friday," says another, "and an asylum on board the Spanish vessels was offered." "No more of the Bourbons," talked of and arranged." cries a third, and it is reiterated by the Piazza and the cafes; "they have deceived us three times, and we will no longer believe them."

From Sunday morning we have been in a state of great confusion and alarm. I have spoken for some time of the insubordination of the troops as a fact not to be wondered at, indeed to be expected, for not to be wondered at, indeed to be expected, for want of discipline and instruction to which they the kind of discipline and instruction to which they have been subjected for a long time, and I have given you recently some instances of it. There were several quarrels between the troops and the lazzaroni last week, quarrels between the troops and the lazzaroni last week, so as to render it necessary for the Prefect of Police on so as to render it necessary for the Prefect of Police on Friday last to give special directions to the commander-in-chief to be on the alert. On Sunday morning reports were circulated that a disturbance might be expected in the afternoon, though to all appearance things were as quiet as ever. About 4 p.m., as is usually the case, the order was beaten for leave of absence, and a great number of the Royal Guard especially and of the marines turned out. Perhaps it was fancy only which suggested that they dispersed about in the various quarters of the city more than was their common practice; but I am informed that Girolamo Terrone, a celebrated rascal, who had been in and out of the palace up to two of the guard-houses during the afternoon, and that after a few words spoken by them the soldiers and rushed out, flourishing their naked swords and shouting out "Viva il Re!" Soon they cut down, others shouting out "Viva il Re!" Soon they cut down, others shouting out "Viva il Re!" Soon they cut down, others; they only severely wounded the flat of their swords; in the Toledo they broke the shop windows, and did considerable injury in the Cafe Colonna d'Oro and the two French bakers' shops. Carriages and horses, as well as pedestrians, were attacked by them, and in one of the former, in which there were some ladies, they hammered away on the panels. The British consul, Mr. Henry Elton, and his hat struck off by one of these brutes in uniform, and a sword was presented at him with the point almost touching his face, whilst the order was given to shout "Viva il Re." I am assured by several that they saw more than one person killed in the streets, but I cannot guarantee the fact. As to the insubordination of the troops, I have the authority of their own officers, who said to me, "The *canaglia* are beyond our commands; we can do nothing with them." A captain of the staff ordered one to sheathe his sword, and instead of doing so he ordered his officer to cry "Viva il Re." At another spot an officer having ordered a soldier to be arrested, some soldiers close by called out to him to shoot him. I must speak of the officers in the highest terms; they did all they could to restore order and to check this military mob; General Viale, with his staff, came out and acted with the greatest energy, running one of the soldiers through with his sword who refused to obey him, so that at last the military retired to their quarters in the Castello Nuovo. Late at night Livorio Romano, the Minister of the Interior and Police, saw the King, and after acknowledging the honour of his new appointment, declared that it would be impossible for him to serve his Majesty unless he would consent to have the military who had committed these excesses put on their trial and punished, and the Camarilla removed from the royal presence. The royal promise was given, and the processo against them is being instructed. Baron Brenier also saw the King, and spoke in the strongest terms against what had taken place. During the whole of yesterday the shops were very generally closed, nor no one felt secure as to what might happen, no confidence being placed in the military, who were the sole guardians of the tranquillity of the city. At midnight of Sunday the Count of Aquila sent on board to Admiral Mundy, to beg him to recal the sailors of our vessels who were absent on leave to the number of 600, and an officer, with a small guard, landed to recal them. It was reported that several had been wounded, but I have not been able to verify an instance. A French officer was wounded, I hear; and, indeed, it is wonderful that there were not more victims of an intolerable state of things, and the hostility and sympathies of the lazzaroni; but to their credit be it said, they stood aloof, and in several cases put themselves in strong opposition to the soldiers. I have before me the names of twenty-three citizens who were taken to the hospital of the Pellegrini, in consequence of wounds more or less severe from sword cuts, all of whom are out since dead; three other cases were taken to the same hospital yesterday morning. Many of a higher class were wounded, whose names I have not been able to gather. The sensation created by this ferocious and unprovoked attack is, of course, of the most painful character, and has rendered the efforts of the Ministers a task more difficult and delicate almost than ever, people who were before suspicious of the good faith of the Royal family are now more so than ever, and see treachery where perhaps none existed. At all events, men in whose integrity I place the highest confidence are of opinion that the wretched King is by no means of *mala fede*, but is surrounded by evil councillors, whom he is determined to remove, or resign power themselves. Not only Romano, but De Martino, whose honesty is above all suspicion, had determined to send in his resignation yesterday; but in consequence of the entreaties of the King, and of the royal promise to comply with any suggestion whatever of his Ministers, they determined to remain in the service of his Majesty. The conditions are those which I have already stated, and the doubling of the national guards. At eleven o'clock yesterday morning the King went to visit the troops at Pizzofalerne and the Castello Nuovo, administering to them the oath of allegiance and obedience to the constitution. At the same time he spoke in the most condemnatory terms of their conduct, which he said could only produce disorder and confusion. By royal concurrence a court-martial was formed, which is to take cognisance of all that has passed, and punish it with the utmost severity. Public indignation and distrust regard the excesses of yesterday as the result of a plot got up by the Royal family. I have not heard of anything which can justify me in supporting such a view; it may be so, but there is no evidence to prove it so far as I have heard; the investigations, however, which will be made will show greater light on this unfortunate and atrocious affair. The troops which were compromised were the three regiments of Guards and the Marines, and of the former two regiments are to be removed from the city.

SICILY.

Colonel La Masa, Garibaldi's agent, has left Turin for England.

The *Corriere Mercantile* of Genoa states that up to the present time the number of volunteers who have gone to Sicily from Northern and Central Italy amounts in all to 14,000. A letter of the 20th says :—

Last night about 2,000 volunteers sailed from this port for Palermo, on board the Turin, a large steamer belonging to the Transatlantic Company, and two smaller vessels. At 9 o'clock a gun was fired as a signal for the embarkation, which took place near the lighthouse in the port, and without any concealment. The men were Lombards and Piedmontese, commanded by Colonel Sacchi. They had to arm on the way, as some few out of the total amount of shouting and bravado, one would hardly have taken them for Italians. They do not entertain the slightest doubt of beating King Francis' troops at the first encounter, and of soon being at Naples. Their faith in Garibaldi almost amounts to superstition.

PRUSSIA.

The *National Gazette* says on the subject of the interview between the Prince Regent of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria :—

As regards the conciliatory tendency alluded to by the Prussian *Gazette*, our latest news from Paris and Turin proves that Prussia has shown several little acts of diplomatic courtesy towards the Court of Vienna. It has endeavoured to exercise at Turin a certain pressure on behalf of the principle of legitimacy, and censured the Sicilian expedition, &c. We have heard nothing, however, of the material concessions said to have been made by Austria to Prussia as the reward of all those good offices. In the state things are now in, nothing good is expected from the interview between the Prince Regent and the Emperor of Austria. At Vienna, as at Paris, they have no other intentions than those of paralysing all action of the Prussian policy towards the promotion of its independence, its own interests, and those of Germany. Doubtless the Holy Alliance would not be complete without one neighbour in the East, who will take good care not to come forward to please Austria. Until then a close connexion between Austria and Prussia will be prevented by the irremediable conflict of their interests.

The *Preussische Zeitung* publishes the following :—

For some time past the relations between the Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin have been much more friendly; and now a further step has been taken. In an autograph letter to the Emperor Francis Joseph has expressed his eager desire to have a personal interview with the Prince Regent of Prussia. The Emperor left it to the Prince to appoint the place for a meeting. We hope that the personal interview about to take place between the two rulers on the 26th instant, at Teplitz, will turn out favourably to the best interests of Germany.

A letter from Berlin, dated the 20th inst., says :—

In liberal circles the interview between the Emperor of Austria and the Prince Regent of Prussia is looked forward to with some anxiety. The Prince Regent declared at Baden-Baden that, under all circumstances, Prussia would stand up with all her power for the integrity of Germany; and thus, doubtless, for the integrity of German Austria; and this the Prussian people fully approve. But they do not want to see the fate of Prussia connected with the fallen mixed provinces of the Austrian empire.

THE POPE'S ALLOCUTION.

The *Corriere Mercantile* publishes a translation of the Pope's allocution, delivered in the Sacred Consistory of the 13th. The passage relative to Sardinia is as follows :—

"In various parts of the regions of Italy unjustly subjected to the Subalpine Government public schools have been instituted, in which, to the great detriment of souls, all kinds of erroneous, false, and depraved doctrines, quite contrary to the Catholic Church, are publicly taught, and the Church itself is attacked. It is likewise known to all that innumerable pamphlets and journals are being published, both in not hesitate to lay violent and sacrilegious hands on the sacred ministers and patrimony of the Church. Thus, when the Subalpine Government, on the 14th of April last, usurped the dominion of the Piedmontese Lucentian Duchy, it iniquitously drove away the monks of the order of St. Benedict, who lived in the Convent of St. John the Evangelist, at Parma. Then, by a decree of the 10th of May, it ordered the seminary of the clergy at Piacenza to be closed, in order to take vengeance on the bishop, who very properly abstained from performing the sacred ceremonies ordered by the civil power. And the same most vigilant bishop was arrested, taken to Turin, and condemned to imprisonment and fine, to which punishment also the Vicar-General and some canons were subjected. For the same reason, both in our provinces of Emilia, usurped by the same government, and in other places subjected to the unjust Subalpine domination, several venerable bishops and ecclesiastical persons and members of religious communities, were severely persecuted and subjected to severe inquisition, and not a few exiled or imprisoned. For this reason the Pro-vicar of Bologna was dragged from the bedside of his dying bishop, and sent to prison. And when that illustrious Archbishop of Bologna died, the property of the see was immediately subjected to the administration of the Government. For the same reason the venerable brother, the pious Bishop of Faenza, was first guarded by soldiers in his own house, because, being ill, he could not be dragged to prison, and was afterwards condemned to imprisonment and fine. For the same reason the Archbishop of Pisa was arrested and sent to Turin, the Bishop of Imola was placed under restraint in his own house, and the Archbishop of Ferrara molested in various ways.

On the subject of Sicily, the Pope said :—

"You know the serious evils which religion and its ministers suffered lately in Sicily, through the acts of abandoned men, who have disturbed the authority of the rightful prince. Among other evils, the religious orders that had deserved well of the Christian religion were dissolved, and their members exiled. And what is most to be lamented, venerable brethren, is, that there were many of the clergy who, forgetful of the Lord and their duty as priests, did not blush to favour the enemies of the Church and of justice, to the immense scandal and wrath of the righteous."

THE PRINCE OF WALES VISIT TO AMERICA.

A Washington despatch to the *New York Herald* says :—

You will have received the letter addressed by the President to Queen Victoria, in relation to the visit of the Prince of Wales, and the gracious reply of her Majesty. The Queen was evidently gratified by the President's invitation.

"The circumstance of the Prince dropping all Royal salutes as soon as he leaves the British dominions greatly disembarrasses the matter, and there need be no difficulty now in suitably entertaining him at the Baron Renfrew, like any other foreign nobleman, but with the warmer friendship our people cannot but feel towards the eldest son of a most worthy Sovereign, and the heir apparent to the throne of the freest monarchy in the world. Her Majesty's letter, in her own handwriting, which is free and flowing, is gracefully expressed, and is admirable. Public anxiety is now on the *qui vive* as to where Lord Renfrew (for his Royal Highness is to be "dropped") is to be domiciled, and no decision is as yet made.

The *New York Herald* of the 14th devotes a leader on the subject of the Prince's visit, and says the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales to that city is occupying more of the serious attention of the public than any similar event within recollection. The strongest anxiety is manifested lest by any unhappy accident he should fall into the hands of the Gogs and Magogs who did the honours of the metropolis to the Japanese. The matter, however, should be entrusted to the management of a committee of gentlemen in whom the public have confidence, otherwise it might degenerate into another such scene of rowdyism and vulgarity as the Japanese ball presented. If the suggestion be taken up in time and acted upon it is believed that an entertainment can be got up which will rival in magnificence and effect any of the costly banquets which the Imperial cities of Europe are in the habit of offering to their Royal visitors.

KING'S COUNTY.

GAS LIGHTING IN TULLAMORE.

PARSONSTOWN, JULY 25.—Pursuant to the statute 17th and 18th Vic. (Towns Improvement Act), a meeting of the "rated occupiers and lessors of, and in, the town of Tullamore," was, on Thursday last, convened by a requisition, signed by Captain the Hon. Alfred Bury, and Dawson Rodgers, for the purpose of taking into consideration the expediency of adopting towards the improvement of that, the county town, the provisions of the act, in whole or in part.

Messrs. Dowling and Whelan, solicitors," appeared on behalf of the promoters of the measure, and Mr. Sheppard, of Roscrea, for those opposed to its introduction.

After a lengthened, and somewhat stormy discussion, it was arranged that the meeting should be adjourned until Saturday, for the purpose of having a poll regularly taken; and a larger and more general meeting consequently assembled on that day in the Crown Court-house, when a majority of the voting was ascertained to be—in favour of the measure, 58; against it, 39. On Monday last, a little after 12 o'clock, the chairman, the Hon. Alfred Bury, proceeded to the same court, and officially declared the proposition carried by a majority of 19, informing those present that his next duty would be to forward to the Lord Lieutenant a minute of their proceedings, with a view to the issue of his lordship's order for the first election of the members of their Town Council.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was then proposed by Robert James Goodbody, Esq., and seconded by M. Lynam, Esq., which was carried unanimously.

CONCEALED INQUEST.—On Friday last, a report having reached the coroner, that a woman named Bridget Riordan, near Ferbane, in this county, had been found dead in her house, at Ballyshea, a little after noon, on the preceding day, an inquest, at which Dr. Watters, of Ferbane, and others were examined, was held that afternoon, when the jury found, in accordance with the evidence, a verdict of death from natural causes—namely, disease of the heart.

MURDEROUS OUTRAGE.—On Wednesday last, a farmer, named Thomas Coyne, was found by some persons who happened to be passing in a lane near the Wood of 10 about three miles from Tullamore. The man was quite insensible, apparently in consequence of a severe contused wound or gash on the right side of the head. At the instigation of his brother, he was removed to the county infirmary, but, strange to say, his brother gave no information to the police of the occurrence. They were, however, at once apprized of the arrival of the wounded man at the infirmary by the medical officer, Dr. Ridley, and he was promptly visited there by Dawson French, Esq., J.P., and County Inspector Wray. An investigation was held by them subsequently, which resulted in the arrest and committal of John, the brother, and of his son. There is no reason to suppose the outrage one of an agrarian character.

THE BANK OF LONDON.

The following is the report of the directors of the Bank of London, submitted to the meeting on Tuesday :—"The accounts which the directors have now the pleasure of laying before the shareholders show that the profit for the half-year ending the 30th of June amounts to £30,041 10s. 1d. The operations of the past year have been unusually free from bad debts, but the announcements of failures which have been communicated since the accounts were made up prove the necessity for providing, in time of prosperity, for such contingencies; and the directors have on this occasion to set aside a considerable sum for this object. After defraying the ordinary charges of the half year, making the usual allowance for preliminary expenses, for lease and buildings at Charing-cross, and for rebate on bills discounted not yet due, there remains for disposal the sum of £14,721 14s. 10d. From this amount the directors declare a dividend at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum, free from income tax, and they transfer £6,600 to the reserve fund, thereby increasing it to £17,000; the balance—viz., £621 4s. 10d.—is carried to profit and loss account of the current half year. The shareholders will perceive that the sum of £4,742 16s. 6d. has been paid to the Bank under the decree of the Master of the Rolls, which amount is held unappropriated, the defendant having given notice of appeal. It will also be observed that the directors have carried out the suggestion which was made at the last meeting, that the amount invested in freehold property producing a rental be distinguished in the accounts from the sum representing that portion of the premises in the occupation of the Bank. The retiring directors are Charles Joyce, Esq., Henry Morris, Esq., and John Johnson, Esq., who, being duly qualified, offer themselves for re-election. The Chairman, Sir. J. V. Shelley, M.P., congratulated the shareholders upon the extended business of the Bank, the profits of the half-year having been larger than in any similar period since its establishment. The recent failures in the leather trade, however (Messrs. Sirenstadt, Laurence, and Co., being customers), had induced the directors to place the £4,000 to the bad debts account, which would contribute largely towards the provision for any losses that might result from those casualties. He (the chairman) informed the proprietors that the liabilities thus incurred were smaller than those of any other bank, which had been connected with the suspended firms. Although the six months' profits had been large, it was considered advisable to continue the dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. until the reserve fund amounted to £50,000, a proceeding which appeared to satisfy the meeting, and the report was unanimously adopted.

On Tuesday, at a meeting of the Dispensary Committee Dr. Curtis was elected physician for the north district by a majority. The other candidates were Dr. Sandham, Dr. Willis, Dr. Warren, and Dr. Bernard. Mr. Hughes was elected apothecary.—*Cork Constitution.*

THE RESTORATION OF St. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

Since our last notice in reference to this matter considerable progress has been made in the different stages of the preliminary work, and in some places the actual restorition has been commenced. The southern wall from the transept (known as St. Paul's Chapel) to the western end of the Cathedral has been taken down completely, and with so much care as to preserve the mouldings, which, gracefully executed, that it has not exhibited the slightest appreciable deflection. The greatest credit is due to the skilful and indefatigable contractor, Mr. Murphy, of James'-street, to whom Mr. Guinness has committed the execution of the work, for the anxiety which he displays to preserve such of the old material as can be rendered available in the reconstruction of those portions of the sacred edifice which it has been found absolutely necessary to pull down. A communication appeared in the last number of the Irish *Builder* on this subject, the writer of which seems to have based his arguments on the assumption that it was unnecessary to have removed so much of the original structure as described on a former occasion, and that some other means—which he does not venture to indicate—might have been adopted "to strengthen the building, and at the same time preserve its ancient attributes." It is, to say the least of it, not very good taste in an anonymous writer, on the strength of a foregone conclusion which happens to be altogether destitute of foundation, to cavil at an undertaking which, when realised, will be due to the munificence of a private gentleman, whose only object could be zeal of a private gentleman, whose only object could be zeal of a private gentleman, whose only object could be that the writer referred to sneeringly designates the *preservation* of the Cathedral. We have stated before, and we now repeat the statement, that in no case will Mr. Guinness permit the least deviation from the original character of the building in the intended restorations, and it is absurd to suppose that he would have caused the demolition of the portion of it which could be considered in a safe or durable condition. The article alluded to has been throughout unmistakable traces of professional ... deen and disappointment, and we regret much that any Irish Journal would allow itself to be the medium of so petty and transparent a manifestation of ill-feeling.

The material to be used in the reconstruction are, it is needless to say, of the very best quality which it is possible to procure. The bases of the cloister columns will be granite, with an external casing of Caen stone, in the cutting of which the style of the original ornamentation will be rigidly adhered to. Once for all, it may be stated that, in the minutest detail as in the general effect, the new work will be a faithful re-production of the old. Some few stones of the mouldings and traceries which it was impossible to preserve, and they all will be replaced with such adjuncts in the setting as modern improvements in masonry have devised to increase their durability. The same care will be observed in the columns which are to support the roof, and which we have already mentioned, will rest principally upon the pillars of the nave. That Caen stone is not capable of resisting great pressure, and it is therefore a wise precaution, while using it wherever necessary in order to carry out the old plan, to guard against its want of stability by any means consistent with that plan. It is obvious that the principle adopted by Mr. Murphy in making granite blocks bear the weight which will fall upon the columns, while the external mouldings will be in Caen stone, is certain to ensure so desirable a result.

We are glad to learn that strong hopes are entertained of a favourable issue to negociations pending, respecting the transfer to Mr. Guinness of the northern transept of the cathedral, which, for many years past, has served as the parish church of St. Nicholas Without. As observed, on a previous occasion, the restoration of St. Patrick's could not be considered complete while its integrity remained broken by the isolation of one of its transepts, and it is, therefore, to be desired that no undue obstacles may be thrown in the way of Mr. Guinness' laudable design. Only for the effective manner in which the screening of the nave from the choir has been effected, no suspension in the celebration of Divine service will be required, at least for a long period. The fine old organ, lately so much improved under the skilful hands of the Messrs. Bevington, of London, has been covered in with calico, so as to prevent the deposition in the pipes of any portion of the dust necessarily disturbed by the operations of the workmen. We have to express our obligations to the Dean's vicar, the Rev. Dr. Marks, for the facilities afforded us in our inspection of that part of the building undergoing repair.—*Evening Mail.*

TRIAL TRIP OF THE LEINSTER.

(FROM THE GLOBE.)

There is a story extant about an Englishman and a French military officer of one of the scientific corps, who were travelling to the East together. They had an amicable discussion respecting the chances of success of an invasion of this country. The Frenchman contended it was perfectly feasible. The sea was nothing, it could be easily got over, he said, and the invasion was worked out in his mind to a triumphant issue. This was in the railway carriage going to Marseilles. They embarked with a fresh wind from that port; the usual result in the following hour or so, the Frenchman became practically expunged, and in his moment of extreme prostration, his adversary, more accustomed to the treacherous element, had the cruelty to ask him what he then thought of an invasion of England, involving as it must the *agrements* of a sea voyage. Next to a pressing invitation to partake of roast goose and apple-sauce, it was the most cruel question, perhaps, that the ingenuity of torture as could be devised. The stricken one so regarded it, and, after landing, a bootle meeting was necessary to satisfy his wounded *amour propre*. As a nation we have, no doubt, an advantage over our lively neighbours in this respect; but, after all, how few of us can look the sea in the face for the purpose of taking enjoyment upon the "white horses" which are about as unbestride in crossing the Channel. The lively neighbour aforesaid, perhaps, looks a little more hopelessly wretched and utterly undignified in his affliction, but it is only in appearance that we are the less prone to yield that slight precedence in misery. Nevertheless, though most of us may be found low, who go down to the sea in ships are the victims of this vile disorder, science has as yet done nothing for us. In other respects we live infinitely more comfortably than our ancestors, and we are surrounded with a hundred times the material enjoyments they possessed. Sea sickness is the march of intellect. None of the medical nostrums are to be relied on, and as for ships, the idea that size would have any perceptible effect in easing the motion, and rendering the result upon the human frame less painful, has been dispelled by the outward voyage of the Great Eastern. There is no help for it. We who suffer must make up our minds to suffer every time we put to sea in any but fine weather, and the only way in mitigating the relish of the voyage, or rather the duration of suffering, as short as possible. Fortunately for Islanders, the ordeal we have to run is not a severe one in this respect. A little over an hour and a half takes us from Dover to Calais, but even that hour and a half what weeks of agony are sometimes apparently concentrated. Yet the great point is to have it over as shortly as possible, and if by diminishing the length of the voyage by five minutes we avoid that which in imagination is a torture of several days of course the five minutes shortening becomes the more worthy of accomplishment.

As we have said, the Great Eastern has shown that great size will not give us an immunity from sea sickness. Even as regards her speed, we have not yet had any satisfactory test of how far she can really aid us in abbreviating our period of suffering. But events march rapidly, and while we are waiting to see how many knots an hour the great ship can steam, another candidate appears to do battle for the championship of the sea, and we learn that the new steamer Leinster went through a test on the Thames on Saturday in which she leaves everything, even her Majesty's yacht we believe, behind. The Leinster is one of the new line of steamers by which the long-devised and anxiously-expected improvement in the communication between London and Dublin is to be carried out. On the 1st of August she and her sister vessels are to commence running between Holyhead and Kingstown, and from that day forward the metropolis of Ireland will be brought within eleven hours of us. We can breakfast at 8 a.m. in London, and dine at 8 p.m. in Dublin, and as the Leinster went within a small fraction of 20 miles an hour under unfavourable circumstances on Saturday, we may assume that 64 miles between the two islands will be traversed usually in about three hours and a half. At present the passage is often two hours longer, and the change will be of immense importance both in a commercial sense and in point of comparative comfort, for the "race" of Holyhead is about as ill-disposed a bit of sea as any in the world. The new vessels are very long—as long as the Himalya in fact—and very narrow in proportion to their length. In this kind of construction they will have less of that buoyancy which so discomposes the traveller. They will also, we suspect, be what are called wet ships, and the voyager cannot hope to pace the deck boldly like Dirk Hatterick, though the length and horrors of the passage will be much mitigated.

Along with the establishment of the new steamers several improvements in the railway administration will be made, which will much facilitate and expedite the transit. Up to ten years ago the journey took about 20 hours between London and Dublin. Since the railway was completed to Holyhead it has ranged from 12 to 14, the latter being nearer the average. We shall now go the whole way in 11, and without doubt the improvements in the port of Dublin, larger docks, the autumnal English invasion of Ireland has gone on greatly increasing since the communication became at all tolerable, and we have no doubt it will still further largely extend itself now, when so much of additional convenience and comfort is afforded. There are few holiday excursions which can be made near home combining more that is beautiful to the eye, amusing to the mind, and healthful to the frame of a worn-overworked dweller in cities, than a tour in the south and west of Ireland; and now that the minimum of the discomfort of crossing the sea is likely to be attained, we are sure that very many who have never seen the Emerald Isle will betake themselves to enjoy its beauties.

LICENSED GROCERS' AND VINTNERS' SOCIETY.

The usual weekly meeting of the members of this body was held yesterday, in their rooms, William-street—

Mr. WILLIAM CADE in the chair.

Mr. Carey, president, announced that the society had received several interesting communications from the delegates of the society in London, the secretary, and Mr. Martin Crane. These communications he would hold over until the day appointed for holding their quarterly meeting, which would be fixed on the return of the secretary.

Every day in the Bois de Boulogne or the Champs Elysees half a dozen ladies of rank may be seen "bowling along" in vehicles with one or two horses driven by themselves. It was an English marchioness who set this mode, but some time passed before she could get it adopted by anybody. Riding on horseback by ladies has also become more common.

THE ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE IN BAGGOT-STREET.

One of the city coroners, Dr. Kirwan, held an inquest yesterday, at Mercer's Hospital, upon the body of William M'Dermott, of Middle Abbey-street, aged 35 years, a plasterer by trade, who died, as already stated in the IRISH TIMES, from the effects of the deplorable injuries received by him in the falling of the scaffolding in front of the house No. 3, Lower Baggot-street, on the previous day. The other two unfortunate men lie dead at Baggot-street Hospital, awaiting an inquest, which will be held this day, by Mr. Davis, county coroner.

Mr. Fraser appeared as counsel on behalf of Mr. Brady, the builder, who had charge of the works.

A respectable and intelligent jury, composed of master builders and labourers, was sworn. They proceeded to view the body of M'Dermott, which presented a most painful spectacle, the entire half of the face being fearfully cut and mangled, the ear severed in two, and the limbs hacked and bruised in a horrible manner. It would have been difficult even for a friend to have recognised the distorted countenance of the unhappy sufferer, by him in paid up shares of the company; and the preliminary, legal, and other expenses, including promotion, were defined at 5 per cent. of this nominal capital. In the same month the company was registered in London, under the Joint Stock Limited Liability Act, and the registered office of the company was established in this city, and five gentlemen, resident in England, formed the board of directors. The subscription to the share list in England, where the nature and capabilities of the mines were little known, was so trifling in amount, that it soon became evident the undertaking would not succeed unless the confidence and aid of the Irish public could be secured. Accordingly, in the month of July, 1859, the present chairman, with Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Greene, as residing in Dublin, were added to the directory, and when it was understood that the business of the company should, so far as the law would permit, be transacted in Dublin, numerous applications for shares from Ireland at once came in. The Irish directors, upon a review of the whole arrangements connected with the mines, came to the resolution to have the entire matter reconsidered, and the expenses reduced. For this purpose they found it necessary to attend in London, where alone a board could then be legally held. Several meetings of the directors took place there, and finally, on the 6th of November, Mr. Fotrell being then added to the direction, an important meeting of all the directors was held in London, when the original arrangements were superseded, and more advantageous terms substituted, by which the purchase money of the lease was reduced by a sum of £5,000, and other changes effected for the economisation of their funds that rendered it unnecessary to issue more than 40,000 shares, thereby leaving 10,000 shares available should the exigencies of the undertaking make it necessary or desirable to increase the capital of the company beyond £40,000. The directors being unanimous in the opinion that the management of the company should be transferred to Dublin, a meeting of the shareholders was convened for that purpose on the 11th day of October, 1859, when, after active association, with a view to effect that and other important and beneficial changes, were adopted, and confirmed at a subsequent meeting on the 15th day of November. Thereupon the management was transferred to Dublin, where the chairman and the directors resident in England subsequently resigned their seats at the board. There being, however, no power, except by the authority of Parliament, to change the registered office to Ireland, it became necessary to constitute the office and secretary in London, and Mr. Fotrell was appointed secretary in Dublin for the transaction of the business of the company. The expense, inconvenience, and delay resulting from having two offices and secretaries, with duplicate books and documents, being foreseen by the directors, they obtained from the shareholders a power to apply to Parliament for the purpose of having the registered office changed to Ireland. Meantime, the Companies' (1860) Bill having been read and committed in the House of Commons, the directors availed themselves of this opportunity, and solicited the introduction of a clause therein to accomplish their object; and they are happy to say that the chairman, after considerable difficulty and personal attendance in London, has succeeded in inducing the Government to assent to the introduction of a clause framed by him to meet the case; and the directors feel justified in stating that if the bill shall obtain the Royal assent this session (as they confidently hope it will), they shall be able, at a comparatively trifling expense, to dispense with the office and arrangements in London, and thereby effect a saving of about £130 a year. Possession of the mines was taken by the company on the 5th day of November, 1859, immediately after which the directors commenced their operations, and in which they were aided by the experience and ability of their managing director, Mr. Markham Browne, who resides on the premises, and devotes himself with zeal and energy to the interest of the company. These efforts have recently been ably seconded by Captain Roberts, whose long and intimate acquaintance with the mines give great confidence that they shall be fully developed and judiciously worked. The report of the managing director, which has now been laid before the shareholders, details the progress of the works, and will, it is trusted, prove satisfactory. Some new machinery being absolutely necessary, especially for dressing the poorer ores, a considerable outlay has been incurred, but which will be both profitable and economical—and improvements being required in the pumping and drawing engines, the directors have taken steps to to have these requirements supplied in the most economical manner. When the line of railway from Arklow to Avoca, which is now in progress, shall be opened, as far as Orcca (which it probably will be within two years), a large saving in the expense of the carriage of ores (now one of the heaviest items) may be calculated on, as well as certainty in the delivery of coals, &c., from the Welsh ports which will then become available. The directors have given their most anxious consideration to the subject of extending their mining operations in portions of their sett hitherto untried, as well as to the project of driving an adit from Ballycahan to the sea-shore, which the inspection lately of the London directors. Before, however, embarking in works which would involve a very large outlay, the directors deemed it their duty to the shareholders to avail themselves of the advice of some competent professional man of experience in operations. For that purpose they procured Mr. John Fotherick to investigate the whole sett, and to report fully thereon. That gentleman's report contains many valuable suggestions. He considers that the south lode contains copper properties in combination with iron, and quite sufficient to justify the intersecting of the lode in two or three places, for the purpose of ascertaining its probable value. He advises that, as regards the underground operations, the expenditure should, for the present at least, be confined to what is essential to the measures necessary for exploring the lods at the pump shaft, Kilmacoo, to the depth of the 54 fathom level from the old mine, and to the trials of the lods below the eighty-fathom level in Mine. He is not in favour, for further of opinion, that the adoption of the ulterior measures, with a view to a more extended scale of working hereafter, should depend on the result of the experimental operations now proposed; and he observes, and in this the directors entirely concur, that additional power being required for the efficient prosecution of the Kilmacoo Mine before the fifty-four fathom level, the River Avonmore affords an abundant supply of motive power, which can easily, and at a comparatively moderate expense, be rendered available for that purpose. With reference to the proposed adit level to the mine from the valley of the Avonmore, he expresses his decided opinion that under no probable circumstances would such a measure be justifiable, and that the adoption of it would be inadequate to compensate for the great expense of time and money which it would involve. The directors, therefore, are of opinion that it would be highly inexpedient to entertain the idea of making the proposed adit, at all events in present circumstances, and that they should direct their attention principally to prosecuting the works indicated by Mr. Fotherick, which were, indeed, those which Captain Roberts had previously suggested and had commenced. Taking into consideration the difficulties incidental to a new undertaking, remembering the short time they have been at work, the singularly unfavourable character of the past season for mining operations and for cartage, the directors think that the results have been as satisfactory as could be expected, and with a balance of £1,394 in the company's favour, they feel justified in recommending a sum of £500 shall in the first instance be appropriated to form a reserve fund, and that a dividend shall be paid for the half year ending the 31st of May, at the rate of five per cent. per annum, free of income tax. It remains only to state, that by the original articles of association the remuneration for the directors was fixed at £500 a year. The Irish directors felt that it would be more agreeable to themselves and to the shareholders to leave this matter entirely in the hands of the latter, and accordingly in the memorandum of articles they provided that the remuneration for their services, up to the first ordinary general meeting of the company, shall be such sum as such meeting shall award. All the directors now retire, and offer themselves for re-election, with the exception of Mr O'Brien. The directors sustain that Mr. Thomas Scott, of Rockfield, Ballybrack, would be a valuable member of the board.

After some discussion, the report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum, free of income tax, declared.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the guardians of the above union was held yesterday, in the board-room of the workhouse—

H. J. M'FARLANE, Esq., in the chair.

Other guardians present :—

Messrs C Dodd, J M Hyndman, Thomas Arkins, E Higginbotham, J C Butler, J M'Cann, J Archbold, J Carrick, J Norwood, Y C; T Cosgrave, E Hogan, W Russell, J F; J C Joseph, J Sweetman, W Young, Thomas Dooley, P D Hardy, James Mailey, C C King, G Thorp, J Martin, B Norwood, JP; Thomas Dixon, JP; E Kelly, JP; Dr D F Brady, Alderman Campbell, JP, Captain Lindsay, DL & JP; Captain Darley.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.—Paupers remaining in the house as per last return, 1598; admitted during the week, 79; discharged 79; died, 7; remaining in the house on the 21st instant, 1591.

THE ABSENTEE QUESTION.

Mr. Hyndman called the attention of the board to a case which had come before the admission board on Monday. It was that of a woman who had been resident in London, and whose husband had died some 9 or 10 months ago. She had been brought here by sea in charge of a person whom she believed to be a shipping agent, having been induced to leave behind her four children, a girl 16 or 17 years of age, behind her, in the care of a neighbour, who might at any time get tired of keeping her, and might turn her adrift. Her removal, in his (Mr. Hyndman's) opinion, was clearly illegal. The English statute provided that a widow should not be removed within twelve months after the death of her husband, whereas this woman's husband was only 9 or 10 months dead.

Captain Lindsay was of opinion that these statements ought not to be made until an investigation had taken place.

Mr. Arkins said such stories as these often turned out to be without foundation, to the great detriment of good and truthful ones, which did occur. He was of opinion it would be better for gentlemen to abstain from making statements until the inspector had made his report.

The Chairman said he was so struck with the woman's statement that he had written to the commissioners, requesting them to send their inspector, Mr. Robinson, to take the woman's depositions.

Mr. Hyndman said the chairman had only anticipated his motion, which was that an investigation should be held, and the result transmitted to the Poor Law Commissioners, to the chairman of the Poor Removal Committee, and to the most active members of that committee, amongst whom he would name Sir E. Grogan and Mr. Maguire.

Captain Lindsay said there never was any objection to an inquiry.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The guardians elected William Frois and Mart in Baker, after which the board adjourned.

CONNORREE MINING COMPANY.

The first ordinary general meeting of the proprietors of this company was held yesterday—

JOHN F. WALLER, Esq., LL.D., president.

Mr. Greene, secretary to the company, having read the advertisement convening the meeting, proceeded to lay before the shareholders the report of the directors.

The Managing Directors' Report gave a minute account of the operations which were in progress, and that have been carried out in the various mines.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

In meeting the proprietary of the Connorree Mining Company for the first time in Ireland, the directors deem it their duty to state briefly the origin and progress of the undertaking. In the month of July, 1859, a prospectus was issued in London, proposing to purchase and work these mines, and for that purpose to raise a capital of £50,000, in shares of £1 each. The price to be paid for Mr. Markham Browne's interest in the lease, plant, and machinery was £25,000, £15,000 of which were to be taken by him in paid up shares of the company; and the preliminary, legal, and other expenses, including promotion, were defined at 5 per cent. of this nominal capital. In the same month the company was registered in London, under the Joint Stock Limited Liability Act, and the registered office of the company was established in this city, and five gentlemen, resident in England, formed the board of directors. The subscription to the share list in England, where the nature and capabilities of the mines were little known, was so trifling in amount, that it soon became evident the undertaking would not succeed unless the confidence and aid of the Irish public could be secured. Accordingly, in the month of July, 1859, the present chairman, with Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Greene, as residing in Dublin, were added to the directory, and when it was understood that the business of the company should, so far as the law would permit, be transacted in Dublin, numerous applications for shares from Ireland at once came in. The Irish directors, upon a review of the whole arrangements connected with the mines, came to the resolution to have the entire matter reconsidered, and the expenses reduced. For this purpose they found it necessary to attend in London, where alone a board could then be legally held. Several meetings of the directors took place there, and finally, on the 6th of November, Mr. Fotrell being then added to the direction, an important meeting of all the directors was held in London, when the original arrangements were superseded, and more advantageous terms substituted, by which the purchase money of the lease was reduced by a sum of £5,000, and other changes effected for the economisation of their funds that rendered it unnecessary to issue more than 40,000 shares, thereby leaving 10,000 shares available should the exigencies of the undertaking make it necessary or desirable to